

In Tokyo, Yeltsin Finesses Issue of the Kuril Islands

By David E. Sanger
New York Times Service

TOKYO — In a day devoted largely to showing that he was in command of Russia from afar, President Boris N. Yeltsin held long-postponed talks with Japan's leaders on Tuesday, pressing for financial aid and investments but carefully saying nothing that would allow his enemies to charge he is giving away Russian territory in return.

Mr. Yeltsin's visit here was dominated by a strongly worded apology to hundreds of thousands of Japanese prisoners of war, who had been forced to work in Siberia for years after World War II ended. More than 60,000 of them died, and extracting an apology from Russia for their treatment has been an emotional issue among veterans and far-right nationalists.

Mr. Yeltsin, looking weary but confident after his violent showdown with parliamentary adversaries in Moscow last week, gave them what they were seeking.

"On behalf of the Russian people and the government, I would like to express my apology for these inhumane acts," he said to Japan's prime minister, Morihiro Ho-

sokawa, when they first met Tuesday morning.

Later, he repeated the apology to Emperor Akihito and then at a lunch with Japanese business leaders, bowing deeply to his hosts in a symbolic gesture of remorse. He called the seizure of the 600,000 POWs a "remnant of totalitarianism" in the Soviet system.

Unable to cite any progress in the territorial dispute between the two countries, Mr. Hosokawa seized on the apology as "extremely significant in building the foundation for the spiritual and psychological reconciliation of our two peoples."

But public opinion polls and interviews in the streets conducted by Japanese news organizations in recent days suggest that public distrust for Mr. Yeltsin and Russia, a country that Japan has been at war or at odds with for much of the century, still runs deep.

If Mr. Yeltsin's goal was to show that he could be accepted as a national leader fully in charge of his country, the Japanese certainly obliged him. Just days after ordering troops into the dissolved parliament, he

was chatting with the imperial family over tea and later talking about oil and natural gas fields near Sakhalin and the need to wire Russia with a fiber-optic telecommunications network.

He also sought to sell more crude oil and forest products and reschedule billions in debt, something the Japanese said they would help arrange.

But the core of the visit, dealing with the hotly contested issue of the four islands seized by the Soviet Union at the end of World War II, resulted in a lengthy diplomatic dance that seemed largely to be going in circles. That should have been no surprise; Mr. Yeltsin told Russian reporters before he left Moscow that he hoped Japan would not "spoil" his trip by bringing up the topic.

Once in Japan, Mr. Yeltsin said that the resolution of the territorial issue and a peace treaty "was indeed urgent."

But he was careful not to set a timetable that his domestic foes could use against him, telling Mr. Hosokawa simply that "this issue must be resolved some day."

He also promised to remove the remain-

der of the Russian troops stationed on the islands since Cold War days, when the Kurils were considered a strategically vital passageway into the Pacific for nuclear submarines. About half of the 10,000 troops once stationed on the bleak islands have already departed, but again Mr. Yeltsin set no schedule for the full demilitarization.

For much of the day Mr. Yeltsin, Mr. Hosokawa and a raft of nervous-looking aides haggled over wording that centered on the question of whether Mr. Yeltsin would explicitly recognize a 1956 treaty between the two countries calling for the return of the two biggest islands, Etorofu and Kunashiri.

Japan has been attempting to get Russia to recommit itself to the document, a first step in Japanese minds to recognition of Japan's sovereignty over all of the islands, including Shikotan and the Habomai group of islands.

It is a subject of considerable nationalistic feeling on both sides, and is particularly difficult now for Mr. Yeltsin. Many of the conservative military leaders who saved his

presidency by sticking with him in the battle over the Russian parliament have strongly opposed giving back an inch of territory.

So Mr. Yeltsin was oblique, saying that as "the successor state" to the Soviet Union, Russia would "execute the agreements and treaties that were concluded between Japan and the Soviet Union with respect to any issue."

Japan's Foreign Ministry, noting that the Soviet Union often denied that a territorial dispute even existed, declared the reference to the 1956 treaty to be major progress.

"It constitutes a new and advanced basis for the resolution of this issue," a ministry spokesman said Tuesday night.

Rightists in blaring sound trucks drove through the capital Tuesday, denouncing Mr. Yeltsin and demanding immediate return of the islands. The only other protests came from the out-of-power Liberal Democratic Party, which criticized Mr. Yeltsin's military crackdown on the disbanded parliament in Moscow last week.

WORLD BRIEFS

Serbs Shell Muslim Lines in Bosnia

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina (Reuters) — Serbian forces besieging Sarajevo pounded Muslim front lines with artillery fire overnight in a surge of fighting around the Bosnian capital. UN peacekeepers said Tuesday.

About 150 shells hit positions occupied by government forces, according to the United Nations Protection Force. A UN spokesman in Sarajevo said that Serbian gunners also shelled the Muslim-held town of Lukavac in northeast Bosnia on Monday.

Muslim-controlled Sarajevo radio reported that areas around Maglaj, Tesanj and Doboj in central Bosnia were shelled Monday by Serbian and Croatian forces. Three people were killed and 15 wounded when Croatian forces shelled Zenica. Croatian radio also reported three people killed in a Muslim offensive around Vitez and said there was heavy fighting around Novi Travnik, especially in the village of Zubici.

Bhutto to Review Economic Reforms

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (AP) — Benazir Bhutto said Tuesday that her government was likely to reverse some of the economic reforms launched by the caretaker administration.

Miss Bhutto said here that parts of the reform package of the acting prime minister, Moeen Qureshi, had done more harm than good. She pushed through a comprehensive package of economic reforms. He increased interest rates, established a tax collection system and made the state bank autonomous. His reforms generally won him acclaim at home and abroad, but Miss Bhutto has complained that price increases that followed placed too great a burden on the poor.

Miss Bhutto's liberal Pakistan People's Party won the largest bloc of votes in the Oct. 6 general elections, and is expected to form a coalition government when the National Assembly meets Friday. She said one of the first things her government would do would be to review the reforms.

Geneticists Open Study of Depression

WASHINGTON (AP) — A team of geneticists was assembled Tuesday to begin a three-year, \$2.5 million study to find the genetic causes of manic-depression, a disease of extreme mood swings that afflicts about 2.5 million Americans.

David Mahoney, head of the Dana Foundation that is funding the research, said the project is "a new model of collaborative effort" in the scientific community. He also appealed for more government backing of research into the disease. "We have to get this on the front burner," he said.

Guy McKhann of Johns Hopkins University called the group that will direct the research "world-class geneticists" and stressed the potential financial impact. He and others said tens of billions of dollars each year could be saved in lost productivity and treatment of sufferers.

Mandela Cool to Referendum Option

LONDON (Reuters) — Nelson Mandela said Tuesday he did not believe a referendum on democracy proposed by President Frederik W. de Klerk of South Africa was a viable option to solve the impasse in the country's multiparty negotiations.

The leader of the African National Congress said a final decision would have to be made by the multiparty forum charting the country's democratic future, but he indicated it was unnecessary so close to April's first all-race elections.

"Our position as the African National Congress on the matter is very clear — we are having an election only six months away and we are determined to keep to that time frame," Mr. Mandela said in London after addressing business leaders. Mr. de Klerk proposed the ballot Monday as a way of ending the deadlock in the talks on democracy.

For the Record

Nigel Short scored his first match victory over the defending champion, Garry Kasparov, on Tuesday in the 16th game of his world title chess challenge in London, and now trails the 24-game match by a score of 5½ to 10½. (Reuters)

TRAVEL UPDATE

Strikes Delay Travelers in France

PARIS (AFP) — France was struck by transport delays Tuesday as unions went on strike to protest unemployment and government austerity policies.

The strikes caused delays for millions of travelers. Railroads, Air France and the Paris regional transport were all disrupted.

In the public sector, about 74 percent of the 155,000 workers at the France Telecom telecommunications company walked out, and about 40 percent of the nation's 300,000 postal workers heeded the strike call, union officials said.

An outbreak of cholera in Honduras has intensified, with 839 new cases being reported in less than two weeks. The outbreak resulted from floodwaters unleashed by a hurricane in the middle of last month, which contaminated drinking water in rural areas. (AP)

Holiday Inn Worldwide has entered a venture to operate 30 Indonesian hotels to cater to business travelers, its parent, the Bass leisure company, said. The Atlanta-based Holiday Inn chain recently embarked on a similar expansion in India, with 70 hotels planned. (AP)

Carier has opened its first outlet in China. A luxury shop in Shanghai offers a watch for the equivalent of \$3,300, a pen for \$740 and a lighter for up to \$370. (AP)

Italy's main union groups have called a four-hour general strike for Oct. 28 in a protest over government austerity plans. (Reuters)

Russia Moves to Put Its Army in Order

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — Russian leaders focused on security Tuesday, discussing plans for a new military doctrine demanded by the army and announcing that prosecutors may soon get sweeping new powers to combat crime.

Prime Minister Viktor S. Chernomyrdin opened a conference on the draft military doctrine, a sign of gratitude from Russia's government to the army that had defended it against hard-line revolt.

Mr. Chernomyrdin said he had been instructed by President Boris N. Yeltsin, who was visiting Japan on Tuesday, to have the draft ready by Friday for consideration by Mr. Yeltsin's Security Council.

Since the new Russian Army was created from the old Soviet one nearly two years ago, military leaders have sought a doctrine laying out reforms in the army's role, size, cost, armaments and strategy.

Mr. Yeltsin began emphasizing the new doctrine last week after he called in tanks and thousands of troops to put down an armed challenge by supporters of hard-line opponents.

There had been speculation about whether Mr. Yeltsin promised the army anything for its loyalty.

Mr. Chernomyrdin told government and military leaders behind closed doors Tuesday that the Security Council considers the military doctrine its top priority, even

ahead of economic reform, the Interfax news agency reported.

"When we make up our mind on the military doctrine, we will know what to do about other issues," the prime minister said, according to Interfax.

The army's demands have included better housing and salaries. It also may press for more say in arms control and a more active role in former Soviet republics.

The new doctrine calls for cutting the military to 1.5 million soldiers from the current 2.5 million. At its height, the Soviet Red Army had about 4 million soldiers.

Meanwhile, the commander for Moscow's nine-day-old state of emergency said Tuesday that Mr. Yeltsin was expected to approve a decree giving law-enforcement officials across Russia broader powers to fight crime, Interfax reported.

Colonel General Alexander Kulikov told a meeting of the Moscow mayor's office that the new law would enable authorities to continue an anti-crime crackdown even after the current emergency regulations and city curfew were lifted.



A Moscow policeman frisking a motorist early Tuesday, who had been stopped for breach of the 11 P.M. to 5 A.M. curfew.

Hispanic U.S. Lawmakers Are Wary on Trade Pact

By Clifford Krauss
New York Times Service
CHICAGO — As President Bill Clinton tries to sell the North American Free Trade Agreement

as a marriage between the United States and its Latin American neighbors, Hispanic lawmakers have become an unexpected obstacle.

The 17 Hispanic members of the House of Representatives have proved resistant to the administration's argument that they should be natural allies, because NAFTA would create a huge common market helping Latinos on both sides of the border.

Instead, the Hispanic lawmakers are listening to constituents who are swayed less by feelings of Latin solidarity than by the same economic and regional concerns that affect everybody else: allegiance to unions, fears for jobs and proximity to the Mexican border.

Many are caught between conflicting loyalties to the White House, which is pushing strenuously for passage of the agreement; organized labor, which is opposed to the pact; and Democratic leaders, who have mixed thoughts and emotions about the accord's effects.

The experience this week of one representative, Luis V. Guitierrez,

illustrates those conflicts. When Mr. Guitierrez organized a town meeting for last Monday in his predominantly Hispanic district in Chicago to announce his opposition to NAFTA, the White House blitzed him.

The U.S. trade representative, Mickey Kantor, and housing secretary, Henry G. Cisneros, called Mr. Guitierrez to ask him to reconsider. And a meeting was set up for the congressman to discuss details of the agreement with Mr. Clinton at the White House.

Local Latino business owners, some of them enlisted by the Mexican government, flooded Mr. Guitierrez's offices with calls.

But some local unions, taking the opposite point of view, jammed into the town meeting, Mexican-American members of the unions held small plastic Mexican flags to emphasize that their opposition to NAFTA was simply a matter of jobs and not a reflection of hard feelings toward their homeland.

That is a lot of firepower directed at a freshman congressman, especially one whose outspoken style has frequently isolated him from

the mainstream of the House Democratic caucus. But the spirited effort to sway Mr. Guitierrez is indicative of the pains that the administration, the Mexican government and other interest groups are talking to lobby Congress's Latino members.

"We're in trouble if we split the Hispanic caucus evenly," said Representative William B. Richardson of New Mexico, a Democratic chief deputy whip and the senior Mexican-American member of Congress to support the accord. "It's the symbolism on a Latin issue."

At the last minute, Mr. Guitierrez backed off from announcing his intention to oppose the trade pact; he is still leaning strongly against it because he thinks it could cost Chicago jobs. Otherwise, the administration's effort to win over the Congressional Hispanic Caucus is not going well.

More than half of its 15 members are against or leaning against the trade accord. On Friday, Representative Robert Menendez, Democrat of New Jersey, announced his opposition to the pact at a sweater factory in Perth Amboy before a

group of Cuban-American, Puerto Rican and Dominican-American workers.

Like all lawmakers, the Latino members of Congress are closely monitoring the opinions voiced by their constituents.

Surveys indicate that Mexican-Americans living near the border hope NAFTA will help stem the tide of illegal immigration, a problem that stirs anti-Hispanic feelings.

But other Latinos, particularly those who work in manufacturing industries and are unionized, are among the most ardent opponents of NAFTA. And in the Miami's Cuban-American community, opinions are running strongly against the treaty because of the Mexican government's long-standing diplomatic ties to President Fidel Castro.

"It shows tremendous maturity," Mr. Menendez said of the diversity of opinion. "It shows we care about our Latin American brothers and sisters, but we also care about ourselves and about the country that adopted us."

LOURDES: They May Shun Church, but Europeans Flock to Shrines

Continued from Page 1

week they found thousands of messages crammed into the prayer urns, asking for better health, for blessings for children or grandchildren, for jobs, for marriage, for solace in a divorce.

Among the newest pilgrims to Lourdes and Fatima, Portugal, are those from Eastern Europe, particularly Czechs, Slovaks, and Poles. But people from Eastern Europe represent only a tiny portion of the pilgrims.

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Priests note a parallel in the two halves of Europe. In the East, people are flocking to the churches again, released from religious repression and from collective and militant materialism based on atheism. In the West, people are reacting against what they see as an impersonal practice of religion and against a different kind of materialism, one that brought the region more freedom and more wealth than ever before.

Some church leaders see a thirst for spiritual values among the young. "From the '60s on, we've had turmoil," said the Reverend Yves Lesaux at Paray-le-Monial in central France. "People turned to existentialism, the philosophy of freedom. But it has made people feel rootless. Young people are coming back to church."

The city of Santiago de Compostela, site of the tomb of Saint James the Apostle, has fiercely promoted itself as a tourist destination, drawing 3 million visitors so far this

year. The Reverend Jaime Garcia said that this summer about 10,000 people a day were attending religious services there.

He said priests had been astonished by the number who requested a pilgrim's certificate. It is given to someone who walks at least 100 kilometers, or about 60 miles, along the medieval pilgrims' trail, and it must be stamped by priests along the way. In 1983, 2,000 people requested certificates. This year, Father Garcia said, 70,000 had been issued by early last month.

Some priests credit Pope John Paul II with the surge of visitors at the shrines. He has focused attention on many sites by visiting them himself and making his devotion to Mary a theme of his papacy.

Yet the piety at the shrines has apparently not translated into greater commitment to regular religious practice. Bishops in Spain, France, Italy, and Portugal have said that church attendance has not improved in recent years and that

the shortage of priests remains acute. So few people are entering the clergy that in Western Europe the average age of priests is now close to 60.

Some priests say the flocking to Europe's shrines may signal more of a return to historic and cultural roots than to God. Even so, it is evident that religion is more in vogue. In Maastricht, in the Netherlands, where liberal Catholics remain deeply at odds with many of the church's teachings, the church museum of religious art has been attracting large crowds.

Life Sentence for American
BANGKOK — An American woman was sentenced to life in prison for trafficking in heroin, a court official said Tuesday. Janet Leigh Deiter, 29, was arrested at the Bangkok airport in February with seven kilograms (15 pounds) of heroin in her luggage.

Chateau d'Yquem Drops '92 Vintage, Citing Rain

PARIS — The maker of one of France's most venerable wines, Chateau d'Yquem, will not produce a 1992 vintage because it is of inferior quality.

The vintner, Count Alexandre de Lur-Saluces, announced Tuesday that because last year's grapes did not meet his chateau's standards, Chateau d'Yquem, the most celebrated of the sweet white Sauternes wines, would not be produced.

A spokeswoman for the chateau said heavy rain during the 1992 harvest had prevented the grapes from attaining an adequate concentration of sugar or developing the necessary mold. The chateau sold its 1992 crop to other wineries, which will use the grapes for lesser quality Sauternes wines.

It was the third time since Count de Lur-Saluces took over from his uncle in 1968 that he has rejected an entire vintage. He also did so in 1972 and 1974. Prices for Chateau d'Yquem began at about 1,000 francs (\$180) per bottle in Parisian shops, and prices for the finest vintages soared that by many times.

The decision will not have an immediate effect on availability. Chateau d'Yquem is aged in oak barrels for three and a half years before being bottled, so the 1988 vintage is just coming to market. The 1993 harvest has not yet begun.

OVERHEARD

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★ POLITICAL NOTES ★

Who Does What at White House?

WASHINGTON — Nine months after taking over the running of the White House, Thomas F. (Mac) McLarty, President Bill Clinton's chief of staff, has sent a memo to "all White House staff" asking them what they do.

The memo was described Monday as part of a management study of the White House conducted at Mr. McLarty's behest by Matt Miller, a former management consultant who is an official at the Office of Management and Budget.

"Of course we know what our jobs are," said the White House communications director, Mark Gearan. Mr. Gearan described the memo as an effort to try to figure out who is doing what, but as a traditional management review assessing the overall White House operation and improving it.

The study follows what the deputy chief of staff, Roy Neel, described as an extensive review of operations conducted in late summer and early fall. That review was aimed at carrying out the president's pledge to reduce the staff by 25 percent and at reflecting the Clinton transition team's assessment of what the White House staff should look like and who should do what.

The latest memo asks each staff member to list "current responsibilities" and "major activities" and to indicate what proportion of the respondent's time is being spent on each activity. Staffers are asked to list tasks that are being done that should be completed by someone else and to pinpoint work that is not being done but should be.

The history of such studies at the White House is not a happy one. At the senior level, titles often are meaningless and the chain of command nonexistent, and the mode of operation is usually driven by crisis. Senior aides are hired not on the basis of who can do the job best but on the basis of political or personal loyalty.

Republicans Lured by Gorbachev

WASHINGTON — Big donors to the Republican party are being lured with an unusual guest to a fund-raising dinner next month: Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the former Soviet leader.

"It's sort of capitalism at its finest — using all available resources," said a Republican strategist, Ann Stone. "It's either capitalism at its finest or its most bizarre."

Mr. Gorbachev will be the attraction at a dinner Nov. 4 sponsored by the National Republican Senatorial Committee, which works to elect candidates to the Senate.

Mr. Gorbachev's presence strikes some Republicans as odd because he had worked to preserve the Soviet empire.

The committee's chairman, Senator Phil Gramm of Texas, wrote to Republican donors that Mr. Gorbachev now "travels the world, fostering communication and diplomacy among all nations."

Mr. Gorbachev is speaking to the "inner circle" of the committee — those who have paid at least a \$1,000 initiation fee — as part of a series of speeches by former world leaders. Former President Ronald Reagan and former Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain also have appeared.

David Hill, a Republican poll taker for Senate candidates, said people who attended such a gathering liked to hear guests with differing opinions.

"They'll have a chance to ask if the Reagan military buildup really brought the Soviet Union to its knees," Mr. Hill said. "Now that would be worth the price of admission."

He added that if Mr. Gorbachev made "Republicans open their wallets, then that's a sign of a clever fund-raiser." Even inviting Senator Edward M. Kennedy, a Democrat, would be acceptable if it brought in contributions, Mr. Hill said.

When Lady Thatcher spoke, the committee donated \$50,000 to her foundation that promotes free enterprise in Europe. Mr. Gorbachev also has a foundation.

Republican donors who have already paid their initiation fee must also pay a \$180 conference fee. (AP)

Quote / Unquote

Senator Sam Nunn, Democrat of Georgia, on how his political image has been hurt by the controversy over his opposition to President Bill Clinton's proposal to lift the ban on homosexuals in the military: "I think to those who read The New York Times editorial page and take it seriously, it has been very damaging. Thankfully, that doesn't include the majority of people in Georgia." (NYT)

Away From Politics

The Supreme Court has turned away an appeal by a CIA employee, identified as John Doe, who was fired after admitting that he had hidden his homosexuality from the agency for years. The court, without comment, rejected his argument that lower court rulings in his case had left the Central Intelligence Agency and other federal organizations free to discriminate against gay employees.

Two former Detroit police officers have been sentenced to prison for budgeting a motorist to death with their flashlights. Larry Nevers was sentenced to 12 to 25 years and his partner, Walter Budzya, to 8 to 18 years for killing Malice Green.

After days of bickering on the jury, a Los Angeles judge has replaced with an alternate one of the jurors in the trial of two black men accused of beating a white truck driver, Reginald O. Denny, and has ordered that deliberations start over. Responding to an emotional note from the jury forewoman saying that the jurors "cannot comprehend anything that we've been trying to accomplish," the judge dismissed the juror for "failing to deliberate as the law defines it."

Dr. Jack Kevorkian has been ordered for the second time to stand trial on a charge of violating Michigan's law against assisting in a suicide. The first case has not yet gone to trial.

Philadelphia's two daily newspapers and their newsroom employees have reached agreement on issues other than wages and benefits, averting a strike. The Newspaper Guild was the last of the 10 unions at The Philadelphia Inquirer and Daily News to come to terms with the publisher on nonwage issues. Negotiations then began on wages and benefits. (AP, NYT)

Clinton's Health Care Bill Bogs Down in Details

By Robert Pear
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton's delay in translating the broad goals of his health care policy into a concrete legislative proposal underscores again the daunting complexity of the entire enterprise.

The delay may work to Mr. Clinton's advantage, giving him time to build political support for his proposals before giving his critics an opportunity to attack the details. But members of Congress are clamoring for those details now, saying that without them they cannot get on with what already promises to be a very long process.

Mr. Clinton said on Jan. 25 that he wanted to send Congress comprehensive legislation to revamp the health care system "within 100 days of our taking office."

On Monday, the 26th day after his inauguration, administration officials said they were working hard to draft a bill but did not know when it would be ready.

Having missed a series of self-imposed deadlines, the officials are reluctant to set a new date.

"We anticipate having the bill up to Congress in a few weeks," said Kevin Anderson, a White House spokesman. "We are out stalling. We are out hung up on anything. We are not reworking our strategy or approach."

But administration officials acknowledge that disagreements over the cost of the president's proposal and how to pay for it are a major reason for the delay.

A senior administration official said that it had been difficult to pin down the cost or draft a complete

made a similar point last week to the House Ways and Means Committee: "We are going over the numbers. Until we have a final sign-off from all of us on these numbers, what you see is a work in progress."

The latest official description of the health plan includes much detail but leaves many questions unanswered. As administration officials try to write the bill, they are wrestling with questions of the type raised in congressional hearings.

How much money will be available to help cities with large numbers of illegal aliens? How will the federal government penalize states that do not make arrangements to provide health insurance for all their residents?

Will the states retain some power to regulate health insurance? Can consumers still take a tax deduction for medical expenses exceeding 7.5 percent of adjusted gross income? The president's plan would eventually tax workers on the value of health benefits exceeding those in the standard package of benefits, but how will the value of such benefits be calculated?

How can the government compel consumers and businesses to buy coverage through health insurance purchasing groups, or alliances? Rep. J.J. Pickle, Democrat of Texas, asked, "Do employers and employees just get the spirit and form an alliance?"

Health plans must cover all medically necessary services provided by doctors and hospitals, but how is "medically necessary" to be defined?

NEWS ANALYSIS

proposal because Mr. Clinton and his health policy coordinator, Ira C. Magaziner, "keep making decisions and deals" with members of Congress and interest groups.

The president's health care plan is thus "a moving target," the official said, and people drafting legislation for the White House are repeatedly discovering promises and commitments made by Mr. Clinton and Mr. Magaziner.

The secretary of health and human services, Donna E. Shalala,

POLL: Doubts About Health Plan

Continued from Page 1

doctors. It's all going to be, who can afford what doctor is going to get the doctor."

In both the poll and the focus group, some people expressed a mere hopeful view of what Mr. Clinton is proposing. On a broadly worded question, 6 out of 10 respondents said that what he had discussed would be an improvement over the current system.

"What I saw him propose two weeks ago, I liked," said Delegracia Caldwell, 40. "If that's the plan, then as far as I'm concerned, they are headed in the right direction."

But many are clearly troubled by what they perceive as an absence of specifics, and their questions are breeding doubts.

"What he calls a plan now is no plan," said Christine Harrison, 38. "It is like telling you to sign this contract, but we haven't filled in everything yet. I just feel like a pawn."

In political terms, the ominous news for the administration is that more people see the proposal as hurting retirees, the middle class, people who already have health insurance and people like themselves than see the plan helping people.

The only categories that a plurality or majority thought would be helped more than hurt are young

people, people without health insurance and poor people.

Many people have not been reassured by the inklings they have received about the plan. Majorities of up to 72 percent say they feel "big concern" over the possibility that the proposal will spawn bureaucracy; damage access to or the quality of medical care; boost health costs; cost jobs; limit the choice of doctors and hospitals; increase fraud and raise taxes.

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COLUMBUS DAY PROTEST — On the steps of the Capitol in Oklahoma City, Great Eagle demonstrating with other Indians against celebration of the holiday. They contend that Columbus's "discovery" initiated mass killings and the seizure of tribal lands.

AMERICAN TOPICS

Noise Buster' Quiets Jet Drone

The Noise Buster, a new portable device to combat stress and fatigue caused by noise, as developed for the military but is now available to anyone for \$149. Basically a small electronic box with a pair of stereo earphones, the system can create what seems like a personal island of quiet in noisy settings like planes, trains, buses or factories.

Short Takes

Massachusetts offers an alternative sentencing program for felons. Instead of going to jail, they can take a literature class. To be accepted, convicts must be literate and able to convince a judge that they want to reform. A recent study found that people who took the class were less likely to be convicted of new crimes than people who had not. Robert P. Waxler, the English professor at the Uni-

versity of Massachusetts Dartmouth campus who teaches the course, says, "I really believe that of all the tools that we have to humanize the world, literature remains the most powerful."

"The Age of Innocence," a new film about New York high society a century ago, is a tragicomedy of manners which, reports Judith Martin in the Los Angeles Times, makes several gaffes of its own. Edith Wharton, author of the novel on which the film is based, would have been horror-struck. Ms. Martin, who writes the syndicated "Miss Manners" column, notes that despite all the research that went into the film, "a woman is introduced to a man, rather than the man to the woman. Cream is offered with tea, instead of milk. An envelope is addressed to a man using only his name, bereft of any courtesy title."

Arthur Higbee

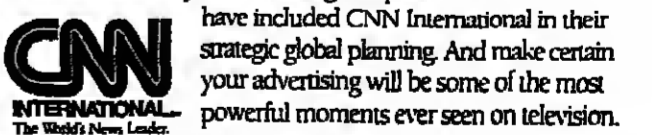
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Clinton's Somalia Policy Faces a Senate Uprising

By Clifford Krauss
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — After hearing strong protests from constituents during the weekend, a number of the Senate's most influential members are mounting a challenge to President Bill Clinton's Somalia policy and pressing for a vote this week to bring the troops home by the end of the year.

They are lining up behind Senator Robert C. Byrd, Democrat of West Virginia, one of the policy's strongest opponents, who plans to introduce a measure that would cut off funds for the mission, perhaps as soon as Jan. 1.

Some Senate leaders of both parties are seeking to head off the Byrd amendment by devising a compromise that would define the military mission narrowly but would not set a specific withdrawal date.

It is not clear whether they can resist Senator Byrd, who is chairman of the Appropriations Committee. His cause will be helped by the tide of public feeling that senators and opinion polls say is running against continued military involvement in Somalia.

Mr. Clinton earned high marks from many senators Thursday for his speech announcing that he would send more troops to Somalia,

but pledging to withdraw by March 31. Still, Senator Byrd's belief that the Somalia mission serves no national interest retains broad support in Congress.

Even after the president's speech, doubts persist among lawmakers that the administration has a firm grasp of what it wants to do in Somalia before pulling out, particularly since the administration appears to have adopted a deliberately ambiguous approach to Mohammed Farrah Aidid, the clan leader who has become the principal

foe of the United Nations and its efforts in Somalia.

Even as administration officials say they want to negotiate with General Aidid, they add that they have not given up hope of capturing him, a mixture that has exasperated many senators.

Several lawmakers are also expressing concerns about the costs of maintaining several thousand troops in Somalia and on other peacekeeping missions.

Mr. Clinton has said he will report to Congress this week on So-

malia. He will face a skeptical audience.

Senator John S. McCain Jr., an Arizona Republican who also opposes the president's Somalia policy, said that "if senators are hearing the same things I'm hearing when they went home, there is an incredibly strong sentiment to bring the troops home as soon as possible."

He said that as he traveled this weekend, he was repeatedly approached by people who demanded

that the Congress act to bring the troops home.

"No one is saying, 'Please stay,'" he said.

According to a nonbinding resolution passed by both houses last month, Congress has until Nov. 15 to vote on authorizing a continued military presence in Somalia. That vote could come much sooner and could embarrass the administration, especially if more U.S. troops are killed or captured in the coming weeks.

SOMALIA: U.S. Envoy Extends Stay Amid Signs of Progress in Talks

Continued from Page 1

that no formal cease-fire was needed because, according to a UN spokesman, technically "there is no state of war."

According to a U.S. official, Mr. Oakley has made it clear in his discussions that he first wants freedom for two prisoners — an American and a Nigerian — being held by General Aidid's militia.

"It would be very important to release them," the official said.

Mr. Oakley is believed to have met with Ahmed Rage and other Habr Gedir clan elders, who are now negotiating with General Aidid's Somali National Alliance militia to secure the prisoners' release.

But the elders are believed to be making slow progress because of splits developing within the militia between those who favor negotiations to end the conflict and those who want to keep the hostages as bargaining chips.

Mr. Oakley and his aides had said earlier Tuesday that the U.S. envoy would make no direct contact with General Aidid or senior leaders of his militia. They said that he feared such contacts might undermine the UN effort and allow the general to say that he was negotiating directly with the Clinton administration.

But Mr. Oakley was known to be under intense pressure to open a direct dialogue with the Somali National Alliance from emissaries of Eritrea and Ethiopia. The envoys from those

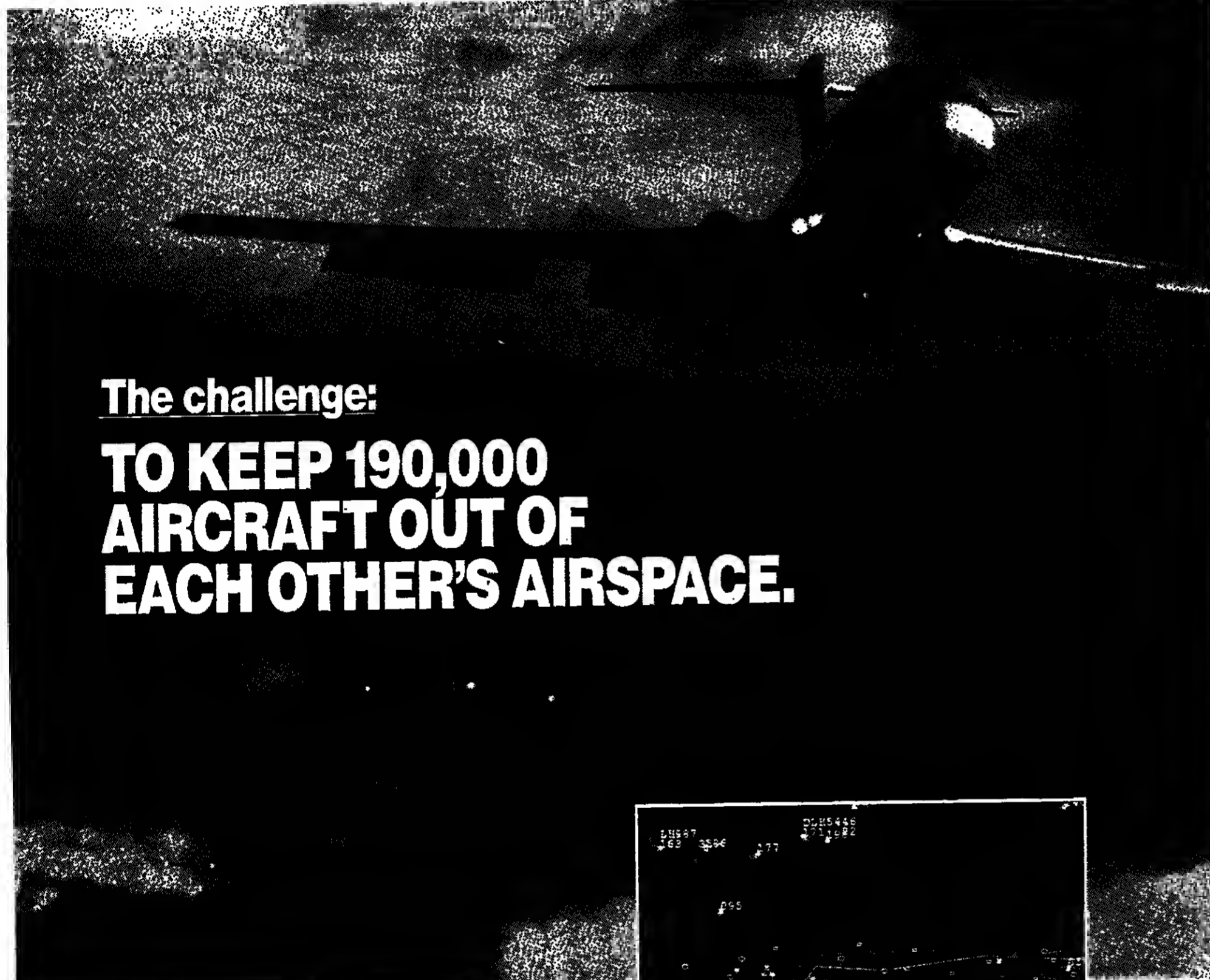
nations have been selected as mediators for what the Clinton administration sees as an "African solution" to the conflict.

In an interview with Somali reporters on Monday, Mr. Oakley said he was only planning to meet "at the second level, with a number of Somalis."

He bluntly criticized UN and U.S. policy in Somalia over the last four months, which he said had become "distorted." Because efforts had been concentrated on bunting for General Aidid and isolating his clan, Mr. Oakley said that "unintentionally, an important segment of Somali society have come to believe that they have been made the enemy of the United Nations and the United States."



A Somali woman questioning a U.S. soldier at the entrance to the harbor in Mogadishu on Tuesday.



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EC Rejoices Cautiously As Unity Pact Advances

The Associated Press

BRUSSELS — The European Community and member nations rejoiced Tuesday as Germany's highest court removed the last obstacle to ratification of the Treaty on European Union, but celebrations in Brussels were muted.

Officials acknowledged that the treaty would not alone solve the problems of economic slump and foreign policy indecisiveness — especially over Yugoslavia — that have dogged the 12-nation EC since the treaty was agreed.

Jacques Delors, president of the EC Commission, said in a statement that the decision should enable the Community to move out of a "period of waiting and gloom."

But earlier he had admitted that the treaty was "not perfect" and "not the only solution to Europe's problems."

The EC foreign affairs commissioner, Hans van den Broek, cautioned that the treaty would not on its own mold closer cooperation in foreign policy, said a spokesman, Nico Wegter.

"He's very pleased," Mr. Wegter said. "But it now depends on the political will of the parties."

As foreign minister of the Netherlands, Mr. van den Broek played a key role in the negotiations leading to the signing of the treaty.

The Belgian government, which currently holds the EC's rotating presidency, confirmed that it would host a meeting of EC leaders Oct. 29 to begin carrying out the accord.

Prime Minister Jean-Luc Dehaene said the meeting would concentrate on the next phase, which calls for the creation of a European monetary institute — forerunner of the EC central bank — by Jan. 1.

Ratification of the treaty should "open the way to a European relaunch that must be placed under the sign of encouraging economic growth and protecting competitiveness and employment," he said.

Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel of Germany told the ARD television network, "The European train is back on track."

In London, the Foreign Office welcomed the German decision, but underlined Britain's opposition to a federal Europe that gives too much power to the EC.

"Under Maastricht it will be the nation states of Europe, working together for the common benefit that will be the motor of the European movement," the British statement said.

A French Foreign Ministry spokesman said that Paris "rejoiced" at the judgment, and insisted EC nations had to apply the treaty fully. The Italian government expressed "deep satisfaction."

TREATY: Ratification Approved

Continued from Page 1

press for a clear timetable then to carry out the treaty's goals, including a common currency, a common foreign and defense policy, and broader democratic powers for elected EC institutions.

Whatever is agreed then, much of the treaty seems fated to remain a dead letter. Britain never agreed to the provisions on working conditions and other social policies, and got a written exclusion. Danish voters rejected the treaty in June of 1992, then changed their minds last spring, hedging their approval with conditions.

Britain also insisted on special provisions recognizing the right of the House of Commons to make the final decision about whether to submerge the pound sterling into a common currency, which the treaty said could come as early as 1997.

But anxiety about whether French voters would approve the treaty in a referendum in September of last year began the unraveling of the predecessor of a common currency, the European Monetary System, which by last August was in such turmoil that governments and central banks had to dismantle it. They allowed currencies to make wide swings of 30 percent in value against each other, almost certainly putting off the day of a common currency well into the next century.

The Maastricht treaty was Europe's first response to the unexpected developments that led to German reunification in 1990.

The most concrete provisions concern the institutions that would be set up to administer a common currency, which some countries saw as a way of freeing their own economies from the anti-inflationary dictates of Germany's powerful Bundesbank.

But the provisions were drafted by a committee chaired by a former president of the Bundesbank, and are so strict that right now Germany, with inflation at more than double that in France, and government deficit spending exceeding 3 percent of gross national product, would not qualify to join a common European currency even if one could be established tomorrow.

EC leaders were supposed to reach a decision by the end of last year on the site of the independent monetary institute, later to become a European central bank, that would eventually administer a common currency. The Germans are pushing for a decision in Brussels, and they want the bank to be in Frankfurt, where the Bundesbank is.

The possible admission of four new members — Sweden, Austria, Finland and perhaps Norway — is also expected to be on the agenda on Oct. 29, along with steps to combat unemployment in the existing 12 countries, where it is rising toward 20 million.

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Arafat Purges His Ranks

He Tightens Grip On Israeli Talks

By Youssef M. Ibrahim
New York Times Service

TUNIS — Yasser Arafat has taken firm command of the peace negotiations with Israel, placing loyalists in charge of key committees and eliminating opponents in a purge over the last few days that has shaken the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Several PLO officials known to oppose the Declaration of Principles signed with Israel in Washington on Sept. 13 were prevented from entering Tunisia, where they had planned to publicize their objections during a meeting of the PLO Central Council.

The meeting ended Tuesday with a resounding endorsement for Mr. Arafat.

Monday night, the council ratified the peace agreement with Israel, which provides for limited self-rule in the Gaza Strip and Jericho. The vote was 63 to 8, with 9 abstentions.

The 82 members of the Central Council who did attend were largely Arafat loyalists. They voted unanimously to name the PLO chairman as the "executor" of policies during transition talks with Israel over the agreement.

But 25 of the 107 members of the council were absent. They include representatives of the Damascus-based Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine and the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, who declared that they were boycotting the meeting, which they described as illegal.

Other former allies of Mr. Arafat who have shifted positions — such as Hani Hassan, who is trying to organize Palestinians who oppose the accord — were told not to attend. They appear to be on the verge of being expelled from the PLO's main decision-making bodies.

Senior Palestinian officials said the turmoil evident in these deliberations suggested that the agreement had to bear results quickly if it was to widen its margin of public support within the PLO.

"The Israelis must move quickly and decisively to give up their grasp of the West Bank, release political prisoners and reverse the trend of taking from the Palestinians and start giving to the Palestinians," Hanna Nasser, the president of Bir Zeit University in the West Bank, said in an interview.

Other senior PLO officials spoke privately of their concern that the leadership, primarily Mr. Arafat, was moving too slowly in putting the right people in charge of the transition phase.

There was also much criticism of Mr. Arafat's tendency, according to a senior PLO executive, to "favor trust over competence" by giving posts to officials who have little respect among the rank and file and ignoring talented but outspoken Palestinians who may question his absolute authority.

The intercommunal war for a front seat in the upcoming Palestinian administration in Jericho has victimized some of Mr. Arafat's most trusted lieutenants and has hampered the PLO's ability to communicate with the outside world as rivals are consumed in settling accounts with one another.

Some Arafat loyalists, for example, persuaded the Tunisian government to cut off the telephone lines of Bassam abu Sharif, a senior Arafat adviser who acts as the PLO's most prominent spokesman to the press. The move has seriously damaged the organization's effort to reach out to the world with its new image as peace maker.

Reflecting another set of dangers, some security guards of senior PLO leaders were removed from their posts for fear that they might be traitors. Officials said the decision was based on reports that about half a dozen bodyguards of prominent officials had been overheard in private conversations — recorded by security agencies — criticizing the peace accord.



President Mubarak greeting lawmakers on Tuesday in the People's Assembly in Cairo before his swearing-in for a third term.

Israel Sold Weapons to China

CIA Says Beijing Got Advanced Technology

By Michael R. Gordon
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Israel has sold advanced military technology to China for more than a decade and is moving to expand its cooperation with Beijing, according to R. James Woolsey, the director of central intelligence.

The CIA assessment was provided in written responses to questions by the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee. The committee made the assessment public last week as part of a report on recent hearings it conducted on "proliferation threats of the 1990s," a committee aide said.

Despite the fact that Israel and China did not establish diplomatic relations until last year, there have been many news reports about the sale of Israeli military technology to China, and the Rand Corp. has made similar assessments. The CIA's response to the committee was reported by NBC News and confirmed Monday by the aide.

The CIA said China has been acquiring advanced military technology from Israel for more than a decade on programs for jet fighters, air-to-air missiles and tanks. The agency said the sale of Israeli military technology to China "may be several billion dollars."

Despite the previous reports, the bluntness of the CIA assessment surprised congressional specialists and appeared to reflect a growing concern among American intelligence experts that China is seeking to use Israel indirectly to obtain military technology that the United States and other Western nations have refused to sell to Beijing.

The intelligence agency reported that despite worries in the West about China's military buildup and its export of missile systems and other weapons to Pakistan, Iran and other nations, Israel has

continued to share military technology with the Chinese.

"Building on a long history of close defense industrial relations — including work on China's next generation fighter, air-to-air missiles, and tank programs — and the establishment of diplomatic relations in January 1992, China and Israel appear to be moving toward formalizing and broadening their military technical cooperation," Mr. Woolsey said.

The agency noted that Beijing and Israel recently signed an agreement to cooperate in sharing technology in a number of areas, including electronics and space. Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel was visiting Beijing on Monday to discuss the broadening of ties.

In addition, an increasing number of Israeli military firms also have opened offices in China to sell their products.


"Beijing probably hopes to tap Israeli expertise for cooperative development of military technologies, such as advanced tank power plants and airborne radar systems, that the Chinese would have difficulty producing on their own," the agency said.

The agency's assessment is likely to provoke calls by members of Congress for greater scrutiny of the sale of U.S. military technology to Israel. There has long been worry that Israel might resell some of the technology to other nations.

Ruth Yaron, a spokeswoman at the Israeli Embassy, said that she had not seen Mr. Woolsey's statement.

The four-paragraph CIA statement to the committee did not say the Israelis had been re-exporting American technology, but that has been a concern for U.S. officials.

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Militants On the Run, Egypt Says

By Chris Hedges
New York Times Service

CAIRO — President Hosni Mubarak says that his government has Islamic militants on the run and that it is moving toward democracy. The president's opponents have charged that the government has stymied political reform.

"Most of them are criminals," Mr. Mubarak said of the Islamic militants. "They are being directed from outside the country. Most of them have committed about 15 crimes and been given 5, 10, or 15 years in jail, but escaped. Now we are collecting them."

For 20 months, the Mubarak administration has been locked in a battle with Islamic militants that has left an estimated 200 dead. The nation's tourism industry, which once brought in \$2.2 billion a year, has been crippled by attacks against foreign tourists.

But in a two-hour interview Monday, Mr. Mubarak said the public had turned sharply against those who were trying to transform Egypt into an Islamic state through violence.

The 65-year-old former air force commander, who took power after the assassination of President Anwar Sadat in 1981, said the militants had selected him for assassination, but he made light of the threat.

"So they attack the president," said Mr. Mubarak, who was sworn in Tuesday for a third six-year term. "Another president will just collect them and put them in jail, all of them. They will meet a very tough time. I am the man who is giving them freedom. I am very flexible."

The government has arrested hundreds, perhaps thousands of suspected militants, and has sentenced 27 to death. Fifteen were hanged in June and July.

Mr. Mubarak said he knew that the United States, which he will visit later this month, would begin to cut its aid to Egypt from the current \$2.3 billion a year, but he cautioned that any reduction should be gradual, to prevent social unrest.

He also said that U.S. officials did not understand the complexity of the Mideast. Some have expressed displeasure with the harsh tactics against militants and the failure to institute direct presidential elections.

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Representative Gary Ackerman, carrying a suitcase, after stepping into South Korea from his visit to the North on Tuesday.

North Korea Moves to Defuse Dispute

SEOUL — In a gesture of goodwill, North Korea on Tuesday let the first American cross the border since the Korean War, but it also announced that it would not negotiate nuclear inspections with a United Nations watchdog agency.

North Korea, which claims the UN agency is a United States puppet, requested direct negotiations with Washington instead.

The moves reflect the North's effort to improve relations with the United States, with whom it has no formal ties, while trying to limit mounting pressure to abide by an international nuclear treaty and accept inspections.

Representative Gary L. Ackerman, Democrat of New York, the chairman of the House subcommittee on Asia-Pacific affairs, crossed the heavily fortified border into South Korea after a three-day visit in the North. Only one other foreigner, a Swedish ambassador in 1966, has crossed the frontier since the 1950-53 Korean War.

Mr. Ackerman said he had urged the North Korean leader, Kim Il Sung, to act quickly to dispel suspicions that his isolated nation was blocking inspections of its nuclear installations while it rushes to build an arsenal of atomic weapons.

North Korea denies it is working on nuclear arms. But its refusal to permit inspections at two nuclear sites and its short-lived threat to

pull out of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty have only bolstered charges that the North's nuclear program is not peaceful.

While declining to discuss specifics, Mr. Ackerman characterized the talks as "productive."

Some experts speculated his trip could revive a dialogue with the West. North Korea is seeking economic support and better relations, but wants to limit influences that might undermine its hard-line Communist system.

"I want to try to break the ice," Mr. Ackerman said. He crossed the border at the Panmunjom truce village wearing a white carnation in his lapel and a black baseball cap emblazoned with a U.S. flag. He had arrived in Pyongyang from Beijing on Saturday.

After arriving in Seoul, he met with President Kim Young Sam. Mr. Ackerman said it would be "counterproductive" to discuss whether he carried messages from one side to the other.

He said he told the leaders of both Korea that it was urgent to resolve the nuclear dispute, that atomic-weapons development would threaten peace in Asia, and that easing of tensions on the Korean Peninsula must be negotiated by Koreans themselves.

Mr. Ackerman said in a telephone interview that North Korean leaders were "very anxious for a third round of talks with the United States." Talks were postponed in September after North Korea failed to satisfy a U.S. demand to accept nuclear inspections and renew dialogue with South Korea.

The congressman also said he had encouraged North Korea to permit inspections by the International Atomic Energy Agency "so that everyone can feel comfortable with them."

North Korea's official Korean Central News Agency issued a statement saying it no longer would negotiate with the UN agency on inspections and wanted direct talks with Washington.

North Korea's minister for atomic energy accused the UN agency of using a forged letter attributed to the UN secretary-general, Boutros Boutros Ghali, to put pressure on North Korea on its suspected secret development of nuclear weapons.

In Vienna, a spokesman for the atomic energy agency added that he had not yet heard allegations by Pyongyang that the agency had used a forged letter attributed to Mr. Boutros Ghali.

"The only thing we have been informed of so far is that North Korea said it would not come for a week of consultations at the beginning of October as originally planned," an agency spokesman said.

Agency officials said inspectors want to study discrepancies between North Korean inventories of its nuclear material and the agency's own findings. After an impasse lasting months, the agency urged North Korea on Oct. 1 to cooperate immediately with it and open up the suspect sites to outside scrutiny. (AP, Reuters)

Patten Casts Doubt on China's Sincerity

HONG KONG — Hong Kong's governor, Chris Patten, attacked the chief Chinese negotiator on the colony's democratic future Tuesday for saying that it would be "no big deal" if the Chinese-British talks failed to produce an agreement.

Mr. Patten accused the Chinese government of lacking sincerity in the long-running negotiations on British proposals for electoral changes, the very accusation Beijing has directed at him for months.

China's deputy foreign minister, Jiang Enzhu, had made the comment on Monday to the British chief negotiator, Sir Robin McLaren, in a verbal exchange in front of journalists before the 13th round of talks in Beijing.

Using his own translation of Mr. Jiang's remarks, Mr. Patten made a rare personal attack on a Chinese official.

"I do think that all of us in Hong Kong will be profoundly disappointed by the surprising remark by the vice foreign minister, Mr. Jiang Enzhu, in Peking yesterday that it would be — and I quote his words — 'no big deal' if we didn't reach an agreement in these talks," Mr. Patten told reporters.

"I think it would be a big deal if we didn't reach agreement in the talks," said Mr. Patten after a meeting of the Executive Council, Hong Kong's colonial cabinet.

Mr. Jiang also stressed Monday that any changes that Mr. Patten might make unilaterally to widen the electoral base for local and leg-

islative elections would be scrapped when China took back the colony in 1997.

"If an agreement cannot be reached, there's nothing extraordinary about that either," he said. "Under that circumstance, the organs elected in 1994 and 1995 will terminate on June 30, 1997."

China has long accused Mr. Patten of lacking sincerity in the talks, which have continued since April with no progress. And it has mounted a fresh campaign against Mr. Patten since he said last week that an agreement would have to be reached within weeks, not months.

On Tuesday, Mr. Patten accused Beijing of trying to intimidate local people into dropping their support for reform by a barrage of personal attacks on him.

"Personalized attacks are extremely unhelpful," he said.

"I guess what they're trying to do is frighten people in Hong Kong," Mr. Patten added.

In Beijing, the British negotiator, Sir Robin, rejected as unworkable a Chinese proposal aimed at breaking the deadlock, but said there was "still a great possibility" for agreement.

Foreign Minister Qian Qichen had said Monday that China viewed as acceptable a proposal by Hong Kong's pro-business Liberal Party to handle elections in 1994 and 1995 separately. The 1994 elections are to fill seats on district boards and those in 1995 are for the Legislative Council. (Reuters, AFP)

U.S. Steps Up Pressure on Beijing

Trade Status Tied to 'Significant' Human-Rights Gains

By Lena H. Sun
Washington Post Service

BELING — The top United States policymaker in charge of human rights resumed a formal dialogue on the subject with Chinese officials on Tuesday, but warned that Washington would not renew Beijing's trading relationship unless authorities took concrete steps to improve human rights.

Human rights has become one of the most contentious issues in U.S.-China relations. Earlier this spring, President Bill Clinton directly tied the status of China's most-favored-nation trading status with the United States to "significant, overall progress in human rights."

The U.S. policymaker, John Shattuck, assistant secretary of state for human rights and humanitarian affairs, said that his two days of talks had helped "set the stage for productive discussions" that would take place next month in Seattle between Mr. Clinton and President Jiang Zemin of China.

Mr. Shattuck said a major purpose of his trip was to tell Beijing that meaningful progress had to be made on a range of human rights issues or else China would lose its most-favored-nation trading status when it expires in June 1994. The status allows China to export its goods to the United States under the same low tariffs enjoyed by most other countries.

The issues include the release of political prisoners, Chinese policy in Tibet, the use of prison labor in goods for export, and forced abortions and mandatory sterilizations.

Mr. Shattuck, who was to leave late Tuesday for a three-day trip to Tibet, gave the Chinese a list of more than 100 political and religious prisoners

Sihanouk Is Treated For Cancer

BANGKOK — King Norodom Sihanouk of Cambodia said Tuesday that a tumor removed near his prostate gland during surgery in China last week was cancerous but that the cancer had not spread and was not life-threatening.

In a statement issued from Beijing, the king said that his Chinese doctors had ordered him to remain in China for an unspecified period for treatment.

His delay in returning to Cambodia apparently will mean the postponement of peace talks scheduled for next month between the newly elected Cambodian government and leaders of the Khmer Rouge guerrillas. There have been reports in recent days of fighting in northwestern Cambodia between government troops and the Maoist-inspired rebels.

King Sihanouk, 70, was returned to the throne last month — a half-century after his first coronation and 23 years after he was ousted in a coup by U.S.-backed generals. As the only widely popular, national figure in Cambodia, he is seen by many as their hope for an end to a generation of civil war and genocide.

HAITI: U.S. Ship With 200 Troops Heads Back to Sea

Continued from Page 1

that the UN-brokered plan to restore Father Aristide to power on Oct. 30 would go forward on schedule.

Senator Bob Graham, Democrat of Florida, and Representative Alcee H. Hastings, Democrat of Florida, along with the U.S. chargé d'affaires in Haiti, Vicki Huddleston, held a heated three-hour meeting Tuesday morning with Lieutenant General Raoul Cedras, commander-in-chief of the armed forces. But they were unable to get him to commit to protecting the troops that were to have departed, or retiring from the army by Oct. 15, both crucial steps in implementing the accord.

In exchange for senior officers retiring or accepting diplomatic assignments, Father Aristide granted them amnesty for events in the coup.

On Monday, 193 U.S. troops and 25 Canadian soldiers aboard the Harlan County were blocked from disembarking in Port-au-Prince here by an angry, armed mob that threatened U.S. and UN diplomats, pounded their cars and kicked and punched foreign journalists, all while the police and army stood by.

On Tuesday, the crowd remained at the docks to block any attempted landing and continued to man roadblocks and threaten journalists. Although there was some commercial activity in central Port-au-Prince, most businesses were closed

Veterans Named To New Cabinet By Papandreou

ATHENS — Andreas Papandreou named a string of veterans to the Greek cabinet on Tuesday.

Mr. Papandreou, who led the Socialist victory by a wide margin in Sunday's election, named George Yennimatas as the national economy and finance minister. Mr. Yennimatas, 54, was in charge of the economy in an all-party government in 1989. He is one of Greece's most popular politicians and has close ties with the powerful public sector unions.

Karolos Papoulias, a veteran diplomat, will be foreign minister. Gerassimos Arsenis, a Massachusetts Institute of Technology-trained economist, was put at defense, and Theodore Pangalos was put in charge of European Community relations. Mr. Papoulias, 64, is returning to the post he held in Mr. Papandreou's 1981-1989 administration. Melina Mercouri also was returned to the Culture Ministry post she held in Mr. Papandreou's last government.

Mr. Papandreou, 74, and the rest of the cabinet will be sworn in on Wednesday.

Mr. Yennimatas's immediate task will be putting together the first Socialist budget in four years. It must be submitted to Parliament by Nov. 30.

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Disengagement in Somalia

Quite quickly, the new Clinton policy in Somalia is being tested. No sooner had the president announced his six-month schedule of military withdrawal...

withdrawal. This gives them a large claim for preference as negotiations proceed. The United Nations and to a new diminishing extent the United States, have understandably been concentrating on General Aidid's role in the killing of international peacekeepers...

Back Comes Papandreou

Few politicians have had more lives than Andreas Papandreou, the once and future prime minister of Greece. Europeans remember his previous term from 1981 to 1989...

Greek fears that Macedonia, a former Yugoslav republic, has territorial designs on the Greek province of Macedonia. As leader of the opposition, Mr. Papandreou helped generate the nationalist passions that propelled Mr. Mitsotakis to press for the isolation of a weak and struggling neighbor.

Shrinking Health Coverage

As an indicator of crisis in the United States' health care system, the rapidly rising number of people with no insurance coverage at all is an unmistakable signal. In one year, from 1991 to 1992, it rose by 2 million people, to 37.4 million, more than one out of every seven Americans.

valuable benefits to the health of poor families, the way in which it is being financed imposes increasingly serious strains on the states. The federal and state governments share the cost, which rose 11 percent last year. That is twice the rate at which state and local revenues are rising, and means that Medicare has become an aggressive competitor and threat to other state responsibilities — most notably, the schools.

Other Comment

Standing Up to Pyongyang

Today, North Korea's intransigence poses the most serious challenge ever to efforts at keeping the nuclear genie in the bottle. The problem with agreements such as the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty is that they are toothless against anyone determined to violate them.

reward North Korea for its belligerence and make future aggression more likely. Obviously America has a key role to play here, but a good test of how serious China is about its desire to assume a greater role in world leadership will be whether it supports actions against a rogue ally. The only thing more destabilizing at the moment to Asia than a belligerent North Korea would be a perception of weakness in the international community.

Russia's Continuing Dilemma

President Boris Yeltsin's government must operate under exceptional circumstances in its effort to promote democratic reform. Many crucial institutions essential for a democratic system, including proper political parties, are lacking. There is a long way to go on the road to political democracy and a market economy.

Yeltsin Was Supposed to Build Democratic Consensus

By Stephen F. Cohen

PRINCETON, New Jersey — As the possibility of dictatorship looms yet again over Russia, the government of President Boris Yeltsin is relentlessly imposing an epic spin on last week's carnage in Moscow.

fragmentary but essential components of a democratic system — a popularly elected parliament, president and vice president, an independent constitutional court and procurator, substantially free national media, and elected local legislatures.

How will President Yeltsin now diminish the military's role to what it must be in any democratic system?

threatened to disband local assemblies that did not fall in line and brought armed security forces onto political center stage.

In the intervening months, respected Russian political observers, including members of his own cabinet, warned that such a step would certainly lead to substantial violence, if only because many parliamentary deputies believed in their own democratic legitimacy and would resist. Knowing all this, Mr. Yeltsin nonetheless struck again, with the predictable outcome we have witnessed.



By FLANTU in Le Monde (Photo: C&W Syndicate)

Asia Policy Remains a Chinese Puzzle in Clinton's Washington

By William Clark Jr.

WASHINGTON — A problem vexing every American administration since World War II has been how to formulate a policy that encompasses all of Asia. There has always been an enemy, real or imagined.

Where is the unifying theme that shows America as a leader with a vision, rather than as an important power trying to have its way?

ined, to act as a policy foil: North Korea, China, North Vietnam. America's focus has too often been a narrow one, presented as being broader than it is. U.S. efforts to bring Asian nations together have generally been security-driven.

Democrats All at Sea in the Wide World

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — When Bill Clinton won the presidency, he faced a problem that no new chief executive had confronted since the United States became a nuclear power. Not only was he devoid of significant military and diplomatic experience, but his party had been out of the White House for 12 years.

For 12 years Democrats could only kibitz from the foreign policy sidelines.

of troops to an international "peace-keeping" force in a country so dangerous that U.S. officials are hoping the fighting does not stop long enough for them to be put in place. Thus, Mr. Clinton inherited the Bosnia and Somalia problems from his predecessor. But much of the difficulty lies in the Democrats' 12-year exile from international affairs.

Japan, and how each of those countries sees the evolution of China. While America and Japan clearly have economic differences, no one doubts that the overall relationship benefits both. Some would say that the relationship benefits Japan more in global terms and America more in Asian regional terms. It is precisely in these regional terms that the differences over China become glaring.

Japan sees the economic development of China as an engine for change in the coming decades. The Japanese private sector, long more timid than U.S. business about risking capital in China, is now moving strongly into that country. The oen wave of Japanese investment is shifting from an emphasis on developing platforms for export to creating production facilities for the Chinese market.

in all those fields, but on the rare occasion when it was asked to decide, as with the Gulf War, its leaders chose the wrong path. The only Democratic administration in the quarter-century preceding Mr. Clinton's election, that of Jimmy Carter, had a mixed record in foreign affairs. But even if it had been far more skilled at China's affairs, its alumni would have had a wrenching readjustment to the world that President Clinton inherited.

He did not solve this problem in his initial round of appointments. He took the path of least resistance, picking two high-level deputies from the Carter years, Warren Christopher and Anthony Lake, as secretary of state and national security adviser. And he reached onto Capitol Hill to make Lee Aspin, the House Armed Services Committee chairman, his secretary of defense.

But for 12 years no Democrats were making foreign policy or deploying troops. They were on the sidelines as the Cold War ended, the Soviet Union collapsed, Germany reunited and Iraq's expansionism was repulsed. The Democratic Congress kibitzed and critiqued U.S. policy

Yeltsin's promise of fair parliamentary and presidential elections soon. They would require, at the very least, that he:

- Retract his accusation that all of the parliament's deputies who did not defect to him were part of a "bloodthirsty Communist-fascist" conspiracy, an ominous echo of the trumped up "Right-Trotskyist conspiracy" that fueled Stalin's great terror of the 1930s.
Release political opponents from prison.
Rescind his ban on opposition movements, including the Communists.
Stop other reprisals against his many adversaries and mere critics across the country.
Completely and unconditionally end the new media bans he has imposed.
Give challengers fair access to national television, where nearly 90 percent of Russian voters get their information.

Even if Mr. Yeltsin exhibits such political decorum, not a trait for which he has been known, what will he do if local legislatures and other regional authorities, which overwhelmingly opposed his Sept. 21 overthrow of the constitutional order, refuse to conduct new elections or comply with any of his decrees on their territories?

It is a scenario for nuclear-laden Russia's further disintegration and a civil war. The larger corps of military officers — those not drawn into the Moscow shoot-out — are already deeply divided politically. Local commanders, many of them full of longing for the president and the entire four-year democratization experiment, may not remain so passive.

Indeed, now that President Yeltsin has made the army and other security forces the arbiter of Russia's political fate, how will he diminish their role to what it must be in any democratic system? Or, to take a special U.S. interest, will he reduce their already large role in Russian foreign policy?

It was those forces, after all, that determined Eduard Shevardnadze's crushing defeat in the former Soviet republic of Georgia — during the same week when they were crushing the parliament in Moscow.

Why, then, was it necessary to put Russia's fledgling democracy at such great risk? According to Mr. Yeltsin, the parliament, full of reactionary Communists and fascist-like nationalists, has been the "hard-line" obstacle to all market and democratic reform and thus the cause of Russia's deepening crisis since the Soviet breakup in 1991.

The charge is rhetorically echoed in the American press, much of which repeatedly confesses its Russian parliament with its 1989 Soviet counterpart, and almost none of which bothers to study it carefully.

Even if the parliament was as bad as Mr. Yeltsin claimed, were his actions really better than simply waiting for its term to end by law in 1995? Journalists may eventually uncover the real reasons why he acted so precipitously, even desperately, on Sept. 21.

There is very little to admire in the legislature's leadership, composition or recent behavior. But this is the same parliament, chosen in a generally acclaimed free election in 1990, that defied Mr. Gorbachev and the Soviet Communist Party by making Mr. Yeltsin its first chairman.

It is also the parliament that adopted a constitutional amendment enabling Mr. Yeltsin to become Russia's popularly elected president in 1991, gave him sanctuary in its White House during the failed August 1991 coup, House during the Soviet Union in ratified his abolition of the Soviet Union in December that year, and empowered him, for 12 months, to reform the economy by decree.

For reasons that remain unclear, and against the advice of Russia's leading pro-market economists, Mr. Yeltsin opted for the policies known as "shock therapy." By late 1992 these policies had impoverished the majority of Russians, generating Klondike "capitalist" profiteering in state goods and natural resources — "corruption," as many Russians call it. They shattered any popular consensus about the nation's post-Communist future and thus eroded Mr. Yeltsin's support in the parliament and political class generally.

As the social pain grew, extremists on both sides of an already raucous political spectrum became more zealous, undercutting centrists and inflaming legislative and executive branch leaders alike with contempt for any compromises. One of Russia's eternal political questions — "What is to be done?" — gave way to another: "Who is guilty?"

These deep-rooted realities, not the parliament or Soviet-era constitutions, underlie the country's crisis, and they will be reflected in any new, freely elected legislature. Mr. Yeltsin will have much to answer for in a court of history. As Russia's first popularly elected president, his highest duty was to exemplify and nurture liberal democratic practices, not just rhetoric, in a nation where support for them remains thin, and where ancient demons of despotism still stalk the land.

It was his special responsibility to lead a nation of citizens tormented and torn by profound shocks — the loss of their country in 1991 and of their life savings and living standards in 1992 — toward social peace and a political compromise, not more pain and confrontation that only exacerbate Russia's towering economic problems and arouse its anti-liberal anti-Western, anti-Semitic specters.

If the Clinton administration is right that Boris Yeltsin is the only Russian leader fit to acknowledge, on whom or what will it base U.S. policy if this 62-year-old in dubious, health suddenly leaves the scene? Above all, if it really believes that his methods are the "best hope for democracy in Russia," it is saying, in effect, that there is no hope. That prophesy is false, but it is quickly becoming a self-fulfilling one.

The writer is professor of politics and director of Russian studies at Princeton University; his books include "Rethinking the Soviet Experience: Politics and History Since 1917." He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

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OPINION

The First Challenge Will Be to Keep President Aristide Alive

By Herbert Gold

SAN FRANCISCO—Monday's spectacle of defiant gangs blocking the arrival in Port-au-Prince, the Haitian capital, of American peacekeepers demonstrates without subtlety the gang sponsor's notion of who is in charge. It is not the United Nations, the United States or the Haitian people. It is the thug branch of the Haitian Army.

When I visited Haiti in February, there was cheese and wine from France, soap from Italy, candy from New York, cocaine from Colombia. It took an embargo with teeth—no oil, even for the elite—to force a promise to bring back legal government.

folks who receive and transship this harvest from the sea are not eager for Father Aristide to form a government. It will interrupt their commerce.

Some kind of armed foreign presence—probably not Americans, perhaps French-speaking Canadians, Creole and French speakers from Martinique or Mauritius, sponsored by the UN or the OAS—seems essential.

The great Trinidadian poet Derek Walcott wrote: "The gathering of broken pieces is the care and pain of the Antilles." More brutally, Mr. Cedras said, "Haiti is a country where life is more terrible than death."

An Eccentric Selection From the Nobel Folks

By Edwin M. Yoder Jr.

WASHINGTON—Let's begin with an incontestable fact: The award of this year's Nobel Prize in Literature to Toni Morrison, the black female writer, is an event of more than literary importance.

Those who make that claim will not enjoy hearing this said, but it was, in fact, William Styron, a Southern white male, who did, 25 years ago, what Toni Morrison is said to have done recently.

Question His Prescription, Perhaps, but Respect the Pope's Diagnosis

By William Pfaff

PARIS—The latest papal encyclical has disappointed the press by dealing with morality in terms of principle rather than practice. The press was waiting for more exciting stuff.

Pope said, "all that is opposed to life itself, that constitutes a violation of the integrity of the human person, such as mutilation, physical and moral torture, psychological constraint, all that offends the dignity of man, such as subhuman living conditions, arbitrary imprisonment, deportation, slavery, prostitution, commerce in women and children, degrading working conditions that reduce workers to mere tools..."

ist is often linked to whether God exists, but it is in fact a question that has to be addressed whether there is a God or not, since social and political policy choices are always made on the basis of assumptions about good and evil.

tems in purely rational or philosophical terms have tended to produce results resembling the older religious conceptions of morality and human worth.

The American population itself continues today, overwhelmingly, to profess a belief in God. Until the 1960s, public life, public policy, the conduct of the judiciary, all took place within a framework of generally acknowledged values, whose religious and philosophical origins could readily be recognized.

My private quarrel with the Swedish Academy begins with its stubborn refusal to give the prize to the greatest and most inventive writer of fiction in English of the last century and a half, Henry James.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Bophuthatswana's Role Regarding "ANC Conquers That White Supremacist Bastion, the Bophuthatswana" (Sept. 17) by Bill Keller.

work were traded as a commodity, given that American "mass-produced entertainment already fully amortized on the huge American market" can be sold abroad "at prices that European producers, with their domestic markets, cannot match."

Why So Soft on Yeltsin? Why does the U.S. press persist in shading the truth about Boris Yeltsin? His anti-feminism is known to every progressive Russian woman I have met.

Four-Star Doolittle Regarding "Jimmy Doolittle, War Hero, Dies at 96" (Sept. 29): James H. Doolittle's actual military rank was that of a full, or four-star, general.

Food and Film Regarding "A Phony Farm War, With 'Cultural' Skirmishing" (Opinion, Sept. 24): William Pfaff makes two excellent points: First, that powerful agribusiness interests in both Europe and the United States are "selling to poor countries at subsidized prices that tend to undermine the agricultural self-sufficiency of those countries."

Books more sustained analytic attention. Will Rogers was born in 1879, into a generation shaped by the last days of Victorianism and the first days of modernism.

BEST SELLERS

Table with columns for book title, author, and sales rank. Includes titles like 'The Bridges of Madison County', 'The Client', 'The Golden Mean', etc.

BOOKS

Table with columns for book title, author, and sales rank. Includes titles like 'Pigs in Heaven', 'The Fountain of Age', 'The Night Manager', etc.

Advertisement for 'BEYOND 2000' featuring a large image of a person's face and text: '20/20 Foresight or 20/20 Hindsight? Your choice.' Includes a list of names and a promotional offer.

Neoclassical at Chloé

Lagerfeld As Romantic

By Suzy Menkes
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Chloé lived up to its classical name and Karl Lagerfeld to his brilliant reputation in Tuesday's show. Think Greek drapes as worn by Madame Récamier letting her hair down and you get the pretty picture. But Lagerfeld's second collection on the Paris runways was more than a fast-paced version of the neoclassical. In its soft drapes, its flowing fabrics and its sweetness and light colors, it was a vision of how grown-up women



Sweetness and drapes, from Lagerfeld for Chloé

PARIS FASHION

want to dress for the end of the century. Chloé is the first collection to build a bridge between the sweet droopiness and fluttering innocence of avant-garde fashion and the wider world. And only Lagerfeld could have done it. Because from his deep background culture he drew sustenance for insubstantial clothes. A short summer outfit for a working woman? Start with a Greek tunic, make it in drapes of crepe so that it looks like marble but melts like ice cream. Or take the empire gown, chop off the hem and top it with a tailored jacket that scoops up to the midriff at the front. Summer nights? A flowing dress traced with veins of marble, or the wittiest take on Napoleonic heroics — the palm trees of the Egyptian campaign reduced to a scribbled appliqué on a chiffon empire gown. Hair was Empress Josephine: tendrils of curls interwoven with strands of pastels that were the show's color theme. Those pretty shades meant out just brief flared shorts or skirts in sugared almond colors, but also murkier, fin-de-siècle shades: smoke gray, taupe, mole and old rose. Again, that offered something for women as well as whimsical girls. The focus of the show was a more-minded prettiness, that came with the soft fabrics and a cut that barely touched the body. And in case things got too sugary sweet, Lagerfeld would team streamlined sweaters with brief lacy skirts or give a flowery romance to swimsuits by decorating them with the rubber flowers that once appeared on swim caps.

How could Lagerfeld send out for Chloé a romantic, lyrical show that was such a contrast to the raunchiness of his own label collection on Monday? "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," he said backstage. Thursday he turns champagne again for Chanel. Claude Montana's collection — pure and disciplined — was also part of fashion's new wave. But Montana caught that moment when a great breaker is outlined in silhouette before it crashes into surf. That meant a soft crepe jacket, cut on the curve, with a great swell of white cotton sleeve from elbow to wrist and a spray of chiffon blowing below. Streams of crepe poured from the hemlines of long flaring tunics that were the key shape of the show. And it all moved with the flow

of the sea. After the black and white opening, colors too were drawn from the seashore: sand linen for long chuster coats worn over flowing wide pants; a silver-sea blue for clean, layered tailoring that went on a touch too long; streaks of sunset-orange chiffon overlaying sunshine yellow to make wisps of evening dresses. It was a mastery collection. For here was a designer, who has made his reputation and his image on scalpel-sharp clothes, softening his line. Maybe "It's all about love" as the soundtrack sang when Montana's new bride, Wallis Franken, walked down the runway in a graphic, curvy black-and-white suit to open the show. The gently tailored jacket over a flared skirt was a mix of hard and soft that came too as a fitted jacket rippling at the hem over a full short skirt. Montana, as always, majored in pants, but the softness of chiffon made his skirts convincing. His long pure dresses were less so. From his earlier glacial image he kept short, spiky neo-punk hair and jewels that were clumps

of metal or more ecological wicker effects. He showed that far from being beached while fashion flows on, he could move with the tide of change. Cerruti showed the sporty version of soft dressing that is an easy way into the new look: a soft-as-a-shirt jacket or calf-length sleeveless vest layered over tunic and wide pants with everything looking wearier-friendly. Colors included dassy tones of cream and camel, the inevitable chalky pastels and subtle gradations of blue in fine group of fluid separates. The Koji Tatsuno show on Monday night seemed in retrospect a curtain-raiser for the Chloé collection. The Japanese designer linked to the young London crowd showed flowy dresses in fluttering fabrics over rosebud bras — a pretty show that included the marbled prints, patchworks of gauzy fabrics and romantic hair intertwined with pastel colors. These are the threads from which Lagerfeld wove his magic.



By David Stevens
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Passion is not generally kind to performing musicians, but the protean Leonard Bernstein was much more than a conductor and pianist. As a composer and, perhaps even more as a teacher with an evangelical drive to communicate, Lenny seems to have a pretty good grip on posterity. Granted that impression may seem particularly strong in what is a much celebrated anniversary year, both mournful and joyful. On Aug. 25 he would have been 75 years old, and the event is being observed more or less worldwide almost as if he had not died three years ago this Thursday. And Nov. 14 is the 50th anniversary of the Sunday afternoon at Carnegie Hall when the 25-year-old, virtually unknown assistant conductor jumped in for the ailing Bruno Walter to conduct a nationally broadcast concert of the New York Philharmonic. Less known is that the night before, at Town Hall, he had made his public debut as a composer, with the mezzo-soprano Jennie Tourel performing his song cycle "I Hate Music."

Since Bernstein is immune to the periodic fit of cultural anti-Americanism currently raging here, France is joining in the festivities. The Arte television channel is devoting Wednesday night to Bernstein, with a 90-minute documentary, "The Gift of Music," that touches on virtually every aspect of his multifaceted career, followed by a performance of Tchaikovsky's Symphony No. 6 with the New York Philharmonic. His sister, Shirley Bernstein, a New York literary-theatrical agent, and his elder daughter, Jamie Bernstein Thomas, were in Paris for a preview showing, and they spoke of the private Bernstein they knew. Shirley, five years younger than her brother, recalled the cataclysmic arrival in their Lawrence, Massachusetts, home of a piano, deposited for safekeeping by their Aunt Clara. Lenny had never seen one before, and he took to it immediately. "Lenny played, not well of course, but with a wild, energetic panache. A woman came once to give him lessons, and after a year she told father that she had nothing more to teach him. "We played music together. What bonded us was music, and even then he was a natural teacher — he made it fun. He would check out the scores of operas — "Traviata," "Car-

men," all the Gilbert & Sullivan — I sang all the female parts and Lenny all the male roles, as well as being producer, director, conductor and, when not otherwise busy, playing the piano. That was when I realized my voice," she said in a husky contralto. "Father began to get nervous. Lenny was doing well in school, and father began to fear that his son might become a musician. He had emigrated to America from a shtetl near the Polish border, and his idea of a musician was a klezmer — the kind of itinerant East European Jewish musician who would perform at weddings and other events, little more than a beggar in his view. "For this I did not come to America," said Sam Bernstein, although he secretly subscribed to a clipping service as a career loomed. Jamie recalls her father as "very much a daddy kind of daddy. Since he didn't work regular hours, he was always available when we came home from school, and there were always family games and canasta," a game that seems to have been a family addiction. Children can get seriously burned living too close to a musical sun, but when Jamie was 12, she recalls, she found an abandoned guitar in a closet and, armed with three chords and the Beatles influence, turned to

writing songs. "That was my department." Now she and her younger siblings, Alexander and Nina, are deeply involved in the organizations of the Bernstein empire — American Association of "The Gift of Music," the Leonard Bernstein Society, and BETA, Bernstein Education Through the Arts, formed to promote the use of the arts in general education and headed by Alexander, who got his degree in education. In Jerusalem on Saturday, a square outside the Jerusalem Theater was renamed for Bernstein, and a music competition was announced, to be held annually in Jerusalem in his memory. It will rotate among three disciplines, conducting, art singing and composing, beginning in October 1994, sponsored by Bernstein's estate, the Jerusalem municipality and the Jerusalem Foundation. From Nov. 4 to 8, a series of films is being shown at the Auditorium du Louvre in Paris, many of them drawing on the famous "Young Peoples Concerts" and "OmniBus" series. On Saturday, the Jerusalem Symphony under David Shallon appears at the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées with a program including Bernstein's Symphony No. 1 "Jeremiah," the beginning of a tour that continues to Maastricht, Delhi and Bombay.

'Marilyn,' the Opera, Is for the Converted

By Edward Rothstein
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Before the opera "Marilyn" received its world premiere by the New York City Opera, it seemed headed for a renowned ally slightly less grand than its movie-star subject's. With music by Ezra Laderman and a libretto by the poet and playwright Norman Rosten, this portrait of Marilyn Monroe's final months has been one of the most publicized new operas in years. All three performances were sold out in advance. The work, a City Opera commission, opened a festival in honor of the company's 50th anniversary. But unless one comes to "Marilyn" already obsessed by Monroe's mixture of come-hither glances and childlike behavior; unless one finds her death tragic rather than merely sad, there will be little in this opera to justify three hours of dutiful attention. This is primarily an opera for the already converted. And even then, I wonder.

It is composed of vignettes from Monroe's life in 1962, presented in the form of flashbacks, memories and imagined scenes. Aside from Monroe herself (who is given an impressive physical impersonation if not a sultry vocal one) by the soprano Kathryn Gamberoni, there is a psychiatrist who keeps trying to get Marilyn to behave; a senator, resembling Robert F. Kennedy, who has a fling with her before flinging her aside; two moguls who treat her like a studio prop, and an ex-husband, Rick, who is meant to be a composite of Marilyn's three spouses (James Dougherty, Joe DiMaggio and Arthur Miller). This genre is concept replaced personality with mere role playing. Musically, the opera's effect was often of an amiable lugubriousness. The score is never less than professional, and is often skillfully eclectic. But Laderman, who is the dean of Yale University's School of Music, tended to create generic music using the most obvious associations: expressionistic atonality for Monroe's unhappiness, episodes of boogie-woogie and jazz to represent her wild charac-

ter, elements of popular dance rhythms (and a motif from "Hooray for Hollywood") for the moguls. The libretto doesn't help matters. Aside from one scene of confrontation with the Senator, there are no central dramatic conflicts, but only a succession of iconic scenes. Rosten, who was a close friend of Monroe's in her last years, is still clearly struck with her, so much so that he resorts to every known cliché about her as victim, sex goddess and innocent. "Each man dreams his own Marilyn," says an unnamed Man. A conversation between Marilyn and her dead mother, recalls not Norma Jean but Norman Bates. There were strengths in the midst of the miasma. The production, conceived and designed by Jerome Sirin, was generally simple and often masterly. The sets were projections on screens and screens, creating, for example, beautiful startle nights over palm trees, images of Hollywood night spots, a city skyline, a giant red-lit American flag. Discussions of acting are often irrelevant

to discussions of voice, but Gamberoni's lyric soprano had more impact because of the able impersonation behind it. She even captured some of Monroe's upper-register quaver. One problem was that vocally she lacked both the lower-register support and the sense of sexually charged allusion that Monroe commanded. A more serious problem may have been in conceiving of this as an opera in the first place. To my perceptions, Marilyn Monroe was not really a towering diva figure. She achieved mythic status only in the fantasies of her fans. She was actually a composite of artifice and sincerity, prepubescent charm and sexual manipulation; this makes her seem too ordinary for the opera stage. She required the screen and the still photo to magnify her; she would probably seem dwarfed by the artistic apparatus of any opera. In this opera, we can never even develop any sympathy or fascination: All we see is her self-indulgence and coy posing, which are far more annoying than the worshipping creators of this work know.

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'The Piano Lesson' Explores the Legacy of Slavery

By Sheridan Morley
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Few contemporary playwrights are treated with the Broadway reverence afforded to August Wilson. A double Pulitzer Prize winner, his works are usually staged there at inordinate length by Lloyd Richards. And because they form a cycle dramatizing various aspects of black American history in all the decades of this century they are shrouded in the kind of automatic, politically correct praise unavailable to Neil Simon, say, who has for years been doing much the same semi-autobiographical, but Jewish, histories. It is therefore usually best to see Wilson staged abroad, where directors and casts less hooked on his sanctity can sometimes bring a sharper and fresher eye to the work. One of his earliest plays, "Ma Rainey's Black Bottom," looked vastly better here than

in New York, and the same is true of "The Piano Lesson," now at the Tricycle. True, it's still about an hour too long and the closing moments, in which the ghost of an old slave master has to be exorcised in an upstairs room where he is rattling and puffing about like a steam engine, are dangerously risible. But along the way we do get the lesson of the piano itself, an heirloom fought over by a sister (Cecilia Noble), who wants to keep it in the family because of the slave history its carvings represent, and a brother (Leenie James), who wants to sell it so that the cash can save him from latter-day slavery of a different kind. Rather as though this were the black "Separate Tables," Wilson gives us a whole boarding house full of other characters with other lives and other problems, all linked by a shared 1936 Pittsburgh background of third-generation slave families on their way to the industrial north. At the Bush, as a kind of feminist footnote to David Hare's political trilogy at the National, Lesley Bruce's "Keyboard Skills" tears a plot out of recent newspaper headlines involving junior government ministers in minor scandals. The minister here is

Bernard Snowdon (Jonathan Coy in a nicely ratty performance), who has left a briefcase containing secret cabinet documents in a pub in Bromley, where he was meeting the latest in a succession of mistresses. Unfortunately the pub is targeted by the IRA, the briefcase falls into the other hands, and we are in for a long night of damage limitation. But the focus of the play is in fact on the minister's wife (a chilly performance from Deborah Findlay), who has to decide on what terms, or whether at all, she will stand by him. An older generation of cabinet wives would have told her that this was part of the job, no questions asked, all loyalty given at all times, so shut up and smile. In more complex marital and sexual terms, with a more equal power struggle between husbands and wives, Bruce uses the minor scandal to explore a major lack

of political morality in and around Downing Street. So what else is new? Her play tends to fall apart at the last, but it has its moments as a strong political thriller, even better than when Marcia Warren as the ineffably practical boss of a secretarial college is outlining political skills that go way beyond the old typewriter keyboard. The ultimate message, that politicians are all paler and smaller and shabbier than they used to be and that Churchill would never have been caught like this, begs the question of a century or so of shifting marital allegiance. Lady Churchill would never have behaved like the wife in this play either. Geraldine McEwan's agile production brings out the best of a cynical satire. To the Apollo from its four-year triumph off-Broadway comes "Forever Plaid," an eccentric celebration of the four-gang groups of the early 1950s who looked

like singing waiters at an especially elegant country club. Rapidly overtaken by the Beatles and an altogether raunchier rock world, they were the last vestiges of truly insane close harmony, and if only they had ever had any decent songs it would be easier to mourn their passing. But from "Heart and Soul" all the way through 30 numbers to "Three Coins in the Fountain," "Forever Plaid" brings back the full schmalzy awfulness of the guys in the tartan trousers. There is just about enough plot and background to bind the show together, though it might look a lot better in the kind of café-cabaret setting that we still so badly need over here for entertainments like this. And finally "Viva and Virginia," another trunk load of Bloomsbury correspondence, which opened at Chichester last summer with the present cast (Penelope Walton and Eileen Atkins, who also devised the show), is now at the Ambassadors, where it plays a Broadway schedule of Sunday afternoon, and Tuesday through Saturday. After half a century, we are at least catching up with one of the New York theater's better arrangements.

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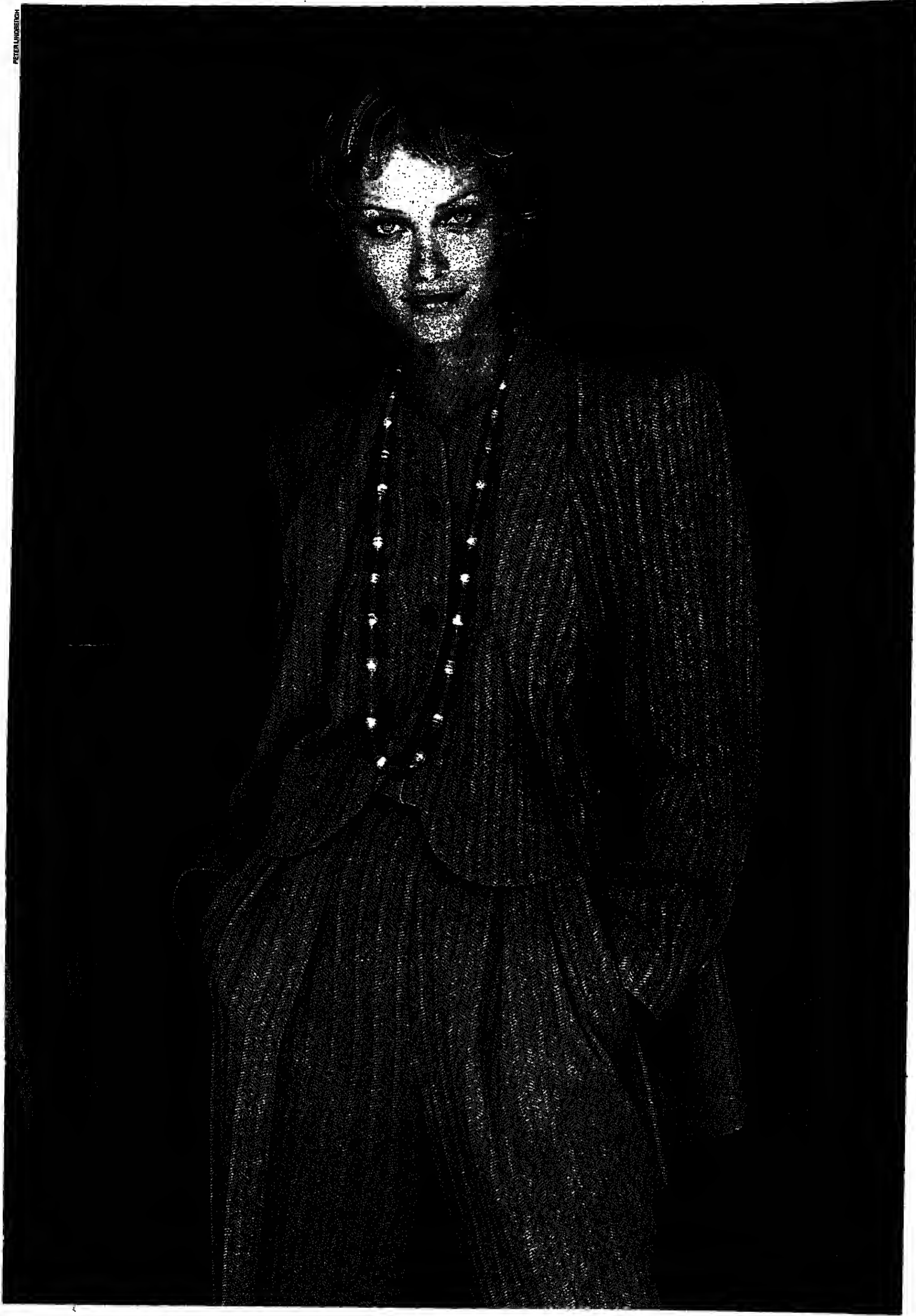
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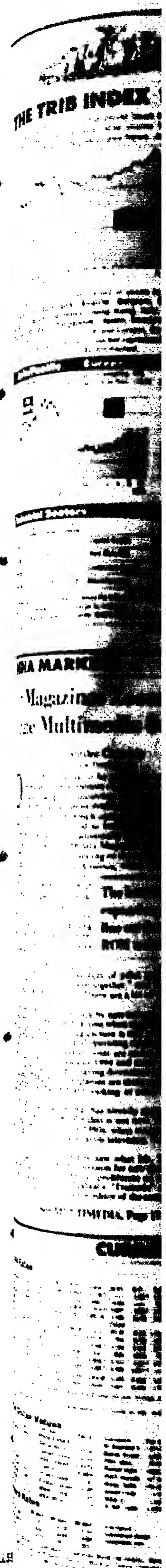
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France and Germany Work to Bridge Their Rift

By Tom Buerkle
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — France and Germany are working hard to show that cooperation is in vogue in the European Community.

Yet while the efforts have averted a serious rift between them, they have not removed doubts among officials and observers here about the health of the alliance or the prospects for reviving the process of European Community integration.

Europe's key couple have been working hand in hand in recent weeks to repair a relationship strained by the recent collapse of close currency ties and bitter disputes over trade and policy toward the former Yugoslavia. The new entente will be underscored on Wednesday when Chancellor Helmut Kohl becomes

the first foreign leader in modern times to address the French Senate.

But even after Germany's constitutional court removed the last obstacle to implementing the Maastricht Treaty on European Union on Tuesday, officials see little prospect of a major Franco-German initiative either in Mr. Kohl's speech or at the summit meeting of EC leaders on Oct. 29.

One senior German official said that after the painful 18-month-long battle over Maastricht, the apparent derailing of plans to adopt a single currency and the Community's inability to respond forcefully to the war in the former Yugoslavia, the last thing Europe needs is another symbolic gesture that governments may not be able to live up to.

"Symbols might pose a credibility problem," this official said.

The close personal ties between leaders that have cemented the Franco-German alliance for decades have been affirmed in recent weeks by Mr. Kohl and President François Mitterrand, but even those ties have limits, said Peter Ludlow, director of the Center for European Policy Studies in Brussels.

With Germany facing national elections in the second half of next year and France already heating up for the presidential election in the first half of 1995, "the political will isn't there" to tackle Europe's fundamental problems, Mr. Ludlow said.

Paris and Bonn have intensified contacts since the bitter meeting that ended Aug. 2 with a decision to abandon tight links between EC currencies, effectively

devaluing the franc against the Deutsche mark. Those contacts have led to a face-saving compromise on farm trade last month, enhanced cooperation on French and German economic planning and talk of a joint effort to reform the Community's creaking institutions.

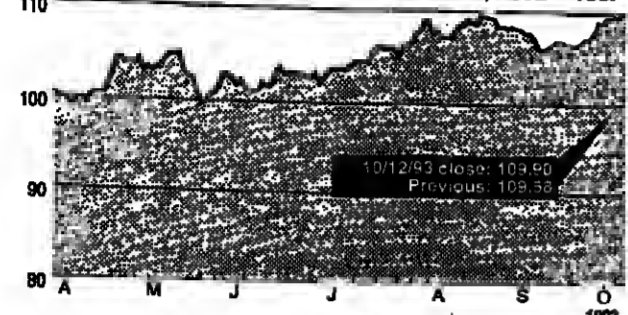
"There is a tremendous effort to get beyond these problems," one German official said.

The cooperation faces formidable obstacles in each of those areas, though. On trade, the German-brokered compromise that gave voice to French concerns over an EC-U.S. farm accord without ordering a renegotiation of the pact is already threatening to unravel. Prime Minister Edouard Balladur of France met with a handful of his top ministers on Tuesday to

See COOPERATE, Page 13

THE TRIB INDEX: 109.90

International Herald Tribune World Stock Index of 230 internationally investible stocks from 20 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News. Jan. 1, 1992 = 100.



The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in Tokyo, New York, London, and Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland. In the case of Tokyo, New York and London, the index is composed of the 20 top stocks in terms of market capitalization. In the remaining 17 countries, the top 10 stocks are tracked.

Region	Approx. weighting	Approx. change
Asia/Pacific	25%	Down 0.12
Europe	40%	Down 0.24
N. America	35%	Down 0.22

Industrial Sectors	10/13	10/13	% change
Energy	110.14	109.65	+0.44
Utilities	117.72	118.02	-0.25
Finance	120.48	119.37	+0.93
Services	118.74	118.84	-0.08
Capital Goods	104.82	105.24	-0.40
Consumer Goods	106.06	106.29	-0.22
Miscellaneous	91.23	91.17	+0.18
Miscellaneous	114.77	115.55	-0.68

For indexes displaying more information about the International Herald Tribune World Stock Index, a booklet is available free of charge by writing to Trib Index, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

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Grand Met Dropped by Top Vodka

By Tom Buerkle
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — A Swedish distiller said Tuesday it dumped Grand Metropolitan PLC as the U.S. distributor for Absolut Vodka, which Grand Met developed into the top American vodka import through a 13-year marketing campaign.

Vin & Spirit AB, the state-owned distiller, also said that Seagram Co. would begin selling Absolut no later than next October.

Grand Met, which said it was considering legal action, lost out amid concerns at the distiller that conflicts could develop between sales of Absolut and two other popular Grand Met vodkas, Smirnoff and Popov.

"There has been reason for us to negotiate with a number of major distributors, so we did and it turned out Seagram could give us the best contract," said Ove Liner, an Absolut spokesman in Stockholm.

Absolut accounts for 60 percent of vodka imports into the United States, a prize the U.S. distiller, Edward F. McDonnell, called "the perfect complement to our existing portfolio."

Seagram, based in New York, markets a number of premium liquors, including Chivas Regal and Glenlivet Scotch whiskeys, Four Roses Bourbon and Seagram's V.O. Canadian whiskey, but it had no deluxe vodkas on its spirits list. (AP, Reuters)

U.S. Investors Look Abroad Foreign-Oriented Mutual Funds Soar

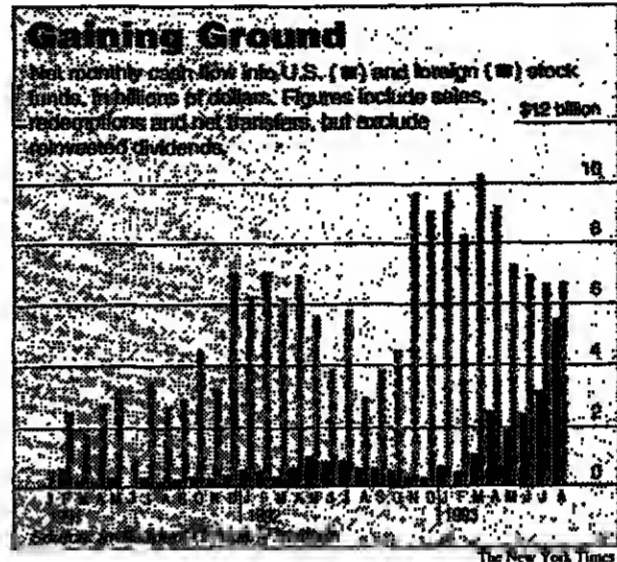
By Jeanne B. Pinder
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — It was partly the sight of construction on a four-lane highway in the lush paradise of Bali several years ago that aroused Arie Kurtzig's interest in investing his money overseas.

"They're basically doing the same things we did 20, 30, 40 years ago — building apartments, roads, sewers, oil refineries and telephone systems," Mr. Kurtzig said, comparing the economy of the Indonesian island to that of the United States. "That's what's going to be behind their massive economic growth over the next 20 years."

Shortly after that visit, Mr. Kurtzig, 49, a Silicon Valley resident who sold his computer touch-screen company five years ago, joined what has now become a gold rush of Americans who invest some of their money overseas by buying shares in mutual funds with assets that are solely or largely foreign.

Discouraged by low-yielding investments at home and attracted by high returns in such quick-growing overseas economies as China and Chile, Americans are investing increasingly bold about investing abroad — especially in the countries that may well be risky but now often referred to by funds as "emerging markets." Investment advisers say that while this money will clearly help



Foreign-oriented mutual funds have grown rapidly since 1980, reaching over \$12 billion by 1993. Figures include sales, but exclude reinvested dividends. (The New York Times)

the recipient economies and the bank balances of the investors, there is a downside for the U.S. stock market: The growing trend is reducing the amount of money available for investment in the United States at a time when a record number of U.S. companies are taking advantage of a bullish market to go public.

In August, foreign-oriented mutual funds collected \$5.4 billion from investors — nearly half of all mutual-fund investments; this was up from \$3.1 billion in July, the previous record, according to the Investment Co. Institute, which tracks mutual fund investments. In 1992, such funds took in \$6.9 billion, then an annual record. This year, \$17.4 billion has poured in. And while mutual funds in general remain hugely popular among U.S. investors, the foreign-oriented ones are growing at a much faster rate than domestic ones. Total mutual fund assets grew by 18 percent in the first six months of the year, while

See FUNDS, Page 13

France and U.S. Harden Positions Before Farm Talks

By Tom Buerkle
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — France and the United States stepped up their battle over agriculture on the eve of major trade talks Tuesday, as Washington rejected an attempt by Paris to exclude farm issues from a global commerce deal.

Prime Minister Edouard Balladur and other French officials drew up a plan Tuesday that calls for an interim accord in the Uruguay Round of global trade talks by sidestepping the agricultural issues that have stalemated the talks for years, an aide to Mr. Balladur said.

"Because things are moving so slowly and because everyone wants something agreed by Dec. 15, let us not allow the entire round to be paralyzed by some outstanding issues," Reuters quoted the aide as saying.

The chief U.S. negotiator for the Uruguay Round of talks under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade dismissed the plan as "a nonstarter." "There's no way to complete the Uruguay Round without including agriculture," said John Schmidt, the U.S. ambassador to GATT.

The hardening of public positions set the stage for two days of difficult talks between Mickey Kantor, the U.S. trade representative, and the European Community's chief trade official, Sir Leon Brittan, beginning here on Wednesday. Mr. Kantor was unlikely to offer

significant changes to the so-called Blair House farm pact between the United States and the European Community, as France has demanded. Mr. Schmidt said. Instead, he predicted the talks would focus on increasing access to markets.

Peter Guilford, an EC spokesman, said it was crucial that Sir Leon and Mr. Kantor make progress because, with only nine weeks left before the December deadline, other GATT members need encouragement to improve their offers of tariff cuts and market openings.

Mr. Guilford said Sir Leon would spell out soon his plans for giving Europe's movie and television industries special protection under GATT, but he could not say if the issue would be raised in the talks. Washington has rejected French demands that audiovisual industries be excluded from a GATT accord.

The U.S. position on agriculture will be reinforced on Thursday when Peter Cook, Australia's trade minister, holds talks with Sir Leon and Mr. Kantor. Australia leads the Cairns group of farm exporting nations that have vigorously opposed France's agriculture demands.

Washington also is pushing Europe for tariff cuts on electronics, wood products, nonferrous metals and scientific equipment while the EC wants U.S. cuts in textiles and opening of the shipping market. — TOM BUERKLE

MEDIA MARKETS

U.S. Magazines Zoom In On the Multimedia Scene

By Deirdre Carmody
New York Times Service

ORLANDO, Florida — As publishers become dazzled by the seductive possibilities of interactive electronic media, a sea change is occurring in the magazine industry. Nowhere is this more evident than at the annual American Magazine Conference, which opened here Sunday with almost a third of the sessions devoted to multimedia publishing. Indeed, this conference, which has traditionally dealt only with magazines, could now be dubbed the Mostly Magazine Festival.

It seems as if everyone is jumping on the multimedia bandwagon. The Magazine Publishers of America, which sponsors the conference, has just appointed a committee to study new media. And many leading magazine companies, including Time Inc., Hearst, Condé Nast and Times Mirror Magazines, are naming executives and establishing divisions to deal with multimedia development.

"They may take some aspects of electronic media, some aspects of print and some aspects of interactive media and mix them together," said the president of the MPA, Donald Kummerfeld. "There are a lot of ways of combining these."

The moves are driven not only by new technology but by the lure of a new stream of revenue at a time when magazines have tightened their belts and the advertising picture is still grim.

Robert Teufel, president and operating chief of Rodale Press and the MPA chairman, said "Industry costs are under control. There will not be postage rate increases in 1994 and many magazine companies are now lean and mean, having downsized and reduced costs."

He added, "Magazine companies are more aggressive in increasing subscriptions, but we are looking at other ways to increase revenues."

Taking editorial matter that has already appeared in print and turning it into some form of video is not new. The first electronic boom took place in the early 1980s, when magazines and newspapers rushed to put their material on television. But it was not much of a success.

It was not until the industry saw what Mr. Teufel called "the insatiable appetite of cable television for new shows" that editorial matter from magazines began to proliferate on television.

A notable example is Rodale's "Trailside" show on PBS. Its host is John Viehman, executive editor of the company's Backpack-

See MULTIMEDIA, Page 17

Americans Awarded Nobel Economy Prize

By Tom Buerkle
International Herald Tribune

STOCKHOLM — Two American economic historians were awarded the Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Science on Tuesday for work using statistical methods to reexamine economies of the past.

The recipients were Robert Fogel, 67, director of the Center for Population Economics at the University of Chicago, and Douglass North, 72, a professor at Washington University in St. Louis, Missouri. With Mr. Fogel, the University of Chicago has had a recipient of the prize for each of the last four years.

Assar Lindbeck, chairman of the prize-awarding panel of the Royal Academy of Sciences of Sweden, said this string of American winners illustrated that the United States was leading Europe in economic research, both history and analysis.

The economics prize was established by the Swedish central bank in 1968 as a memorial to Alfred Nobel, the inventor who set up the other Nobel prizes. The recipients will share 6.7 million kronor (\$844,000).

The academy said: "This year's prize winners are leading figures within the field of 'new economic history.'"

"Modern economic historians have contributed to the development of economic science in at least two ways: by combining theory with quantitative methods and by constructing and reconstructing databases or creating new ones. This has made it possible to ques-

tion and to reassess earlier results, which has not only increased our knowledge of the past but has also contributed to the elimination of irrelevant theories."

"We try to explain how institutional structures work," Mr. North said. "The political system ultimately shapes the economic institutions. For instance, we've helped in Czechoslovakia where they've attempted to shift ownership from public hands to private hands through a voucher system."

He added, "My theory says that if economies work well and perform well, it's because you have a set of institutions that provide incentives for people to be productive."

"The Soviet-bloc countries fell apart because they did not have institutions that functioned," said Mr. Lindbeck.

Among Mr. Fogel's work is a controversial 1974 book "Time on the Cross: The Economics of American Slavery," written with Stanley L. Engerman. It shows the institution of slavery, in spite of its inhumanity, was economically efficient and did not collapse due to economic weakness but because of political decisions.

Mr. Fogel has also sought to overturn a theory that U.S. railroads were necessary for economic development by showing that the sum of many changes, rather than a few great innovations, determine economic development. (Reuters, AP)

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weighted capital ratios are among the best in the industry, and our reputation for safety is exceptional. As a subsidiary of Safra Republic Holdings S.A. and an affiliate of Republic New York Corporation, we're part of a global group with more than US\$4 billion in capital and US\$46 billion in assets. These assets continue to grow substantially, a testament to the group's strong balance sheets, risk-averse orientation and century-old heritage.

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REPUBLIC NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK (SUISSE) SA

A SAFRA BANK
HEAD OFFICE: GENÈVE 1204 • 2, PLACE DU LAC • TEL. (022) 705 55 55 • FAX: (022) 705 55 50 AND GENÈVE 1201 • 2, RUE DR. ALFRED-VINCENT (CORNER QUAI DU MONT-BLANC) BRANCHES: LUGANO 6901 • 1, VIA CANOVA • TEL. (091) 23 85 32 • ZÜRICH 8038 • STOCKERSTRASSE 37 • TEL. (011) 282 18 18 • GUERNSEY • RUE DU PRE • ST. PETER PORT • TEL. (481) 711 761 AFFILIATE: REPUBLIC NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK IN NEW YORK OTHER LOCATIONS: GIBRALTAR • GUERNSEY • LONDON • LUXEMBOURG • MILAN • MONTE CARLO • PARIS • BEVERLY HILLS • CAYMAN ISLANDS • LOS ANGELES • MEXICO CITY • MIAMI • MONTREAL • NASSAU • NEW YORK • BUENOS AIRES • CARACAS • MONTEVIDEO • PUERTO DEL ESTE • RIO DE JANEIRO • SANTIAGO • BEIRUT • BEIJING • HONG KONG • JAKARTA • SINGAPORE • TAIPEI • TOKYO

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Cross Rates	Oct. 12	Oct. 12
American \$	1.76	1.75
British £	1.58	1.57
French F	6.55	6.54
German M	1.36	1.35
Japanese Y	160.00	159.00
Swiss S	1.48	1.47
Other Dollar Values <th>Oct. 12</th> <th>Oct. 12</th>	Oct. 12	Oct. 12
Canada C\$	0.72	0.71
Spain Ptas	166.67	165.67
Italy Lit	2036.37	2026.37
Portugal Esc	200.48	199.48
UK £	1.58	1.57
France F	6.55	6.54
Germany M	1.36	1.35
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Switzerland S	1.48	1.47

MARKET DIARY

Company Results Fail to Lift Market

NEW YORK — Share prices closed slightly lower Tuesday on the New York Stock Exchange, as solid third-quarter profits for Merrill Lynch and Motorola failed to outweigh market skepticism about other companies and about the...

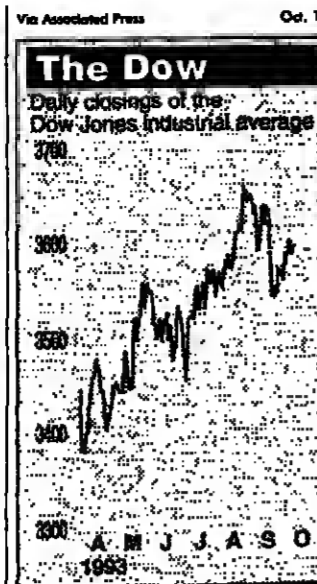


Table titled 'NYSE Most Active' listing the top 10 most active stocks on the NYSE, including their volume, price, and change.

Dow Jones Average

Table showing the Dow Jones Average performance for the day, including high, low, and previous close values.

Standard & Poor's Indexes

Table showing Standard & Poor's Indexes performance, including High, Low, and Change values.

NYSE Indexes

Table showing NYSE Indexes performance, including High, Low, and Change values.

NASDAQ Indexes

Table showing NASDAQ Indexes performance, including High, Low, and Change values.

AMEX Stock Index

Table showing AMEX Stock Index performance, including High, Low, and Change values.

Dow Jones Bond Averages

Table showing Dow Jones Bond Averages performance, including High, Low, and Change values.

Market Sales

Table showing Market Sales performance, including High, Low, and Change values.

AMEX Most Active

Table showing AMEX Most Active stocks, including their volume, price, and change.

NYSE Diary

Table showing NYSE Diary performance, including High, Low, and Change values.

NASDAQ Diary

Table showing NASDAQ Diary performance, including High, Low, and Change values.

EUROPEAN FUTURES

Table showing European Futures performance, including High, Low, and Change values.

Industrials

Table showing Industrials performance, including High, Low, and Change values.

Stock Indexes

Table showing Stock Indexes performance, including High, Low, and Change values.

Spot Commodities

Table showing Spot Commodities performance, including High, Low, and Change values.

Dividends

Table showing Dividends performance, including High, Low, and Change values.

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U.S. FUTURES

Table showing U.S. Futures performance, including High, Low, and Change values.

Grains

Table showing Grains performance, including High, Low, and Change values.

Livestock

Table showing Livestock performance, including High, Low, and Change values.

Metals

Table showing Metals performance, including High, Low, and Change values.

Industrials

Table showing Industrials performance, including High, Low, and Change values.

Financial

Table showing Financial performance, including High, Low, and Change values.

Food

Table showing Food performance, including High, Low, and Change values.

Commodity Indexes

Table showing Commodity Indexes performance, including High, Low, and Change values.

Stock Indexes

Table showing Stock Indexes performance, including High, Low, and Change values.

Commodity Indexes

Table showing Commodity Indexes performance, including High, Low, and Change values.

Stock Indexes

Table showing Stock Indexes performance, including High, Low, and Change values.

Commodity Indexes

Table showing Commodity Indexes performance, including High, Low, and Change values.

European Markets Take German Ruling in Stride

By Carl Gewirtz International Herald Tribune PARIS — European financial markets shrugged off Tuesday's news that the German constitutional court had cleared the last obstacle to ratification of the Maastricht treaty on monetary union.

Foreign Exchange

Foreign-based analyst at Union Bank of Switzerland. "No one expects the official timetable to be respected creating a common European currency before the end of this century. There are still tremendous problems to be overcome."

World Stock Markets

Large table showing World Stock Markets performance across various regions including Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, London, Milan, Paris, Singapore, Stockholm, Zurich, Toronto, and Montreal.

Générale des Eaux Net Up 9%

PARIS (Combined Dispatches) — Compagnie Générale des Eaux, the water engineering and construction company, said first-half consolidated attributable net profit rose 9 percent to 1.2 billion francs (\$213 million).

Wal-Mart Loses Price Case

CONWAY, Arkansas — An Arkansas judge ordered on Tuesday that Wal-Mart Stores Inc. stop selling cosmetics, drugs and health aids below cost, a ruling that could inspire others to challenge discount-chain practices.

Procter & Gamble Sees Profit Gain

CINCINNATI (AFX) — Procter & Gamble Co. expects to report "a substantial profit increase year-to-year" for its first quarter, Chairman Edwin Artzt told the annual meeting on Tuesday.

Improving Margins Bolster GE Profit

NEW YORK (Combined Dispatches) — General Electric Co. reported record third-quarter results Tuesday, with seven of its 11 business lines posting double-digit gains in operating profit.

Low Rates Bring High Broker Profits

NEW YORK (UPI) — Low interest rates and near-record underwriting sent earnings skyward at the Merrill Lynch & Co. PaineWebber Group Inc. and Bear Stearns Co. financial houses and the Charles Schwab & Co. discount brokerage, the companies announced Tuesday.

Large advertisement for 'TODAY'S BUSINESS MESSAGE CENTER' featuring a can of 'AUTOMOBILE' and various business-related text.

Suez Agrees To Let UAP Get Colonia

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches PARIS — After three years of negotiations and maneuvering, UAP and Assicurazioni di Colonia have agreed to let UAP get Colonia...

Airbus Takes Long View Order Cancellations Litter Short Term

Bloomberg Business News PARIS — Airbus Industrie executives these days prefer to take the long view. Ask anyone at the European aerospace group about prospects for the aircraft industry...

The cancellation of about 50 aircraft. Once details are known of a pending Saudi Arabian order worth some \$6 billion for 60 planes, the plane maker that does not win the lion's share may have to make adjustments...

IG Metall Seeks 6% Wage Hike For Next Year

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches FRANKFURT — Germany's largest labor union announced Tuesday it would demand wage increases of up to 6 percent in 1994, upping the ante in its dispute with the metal industry...

The union leader has suggested that employers should make more use of short-time working and other less harsh cost-cutting measures instead of cutting jobs outright. But he insisted that such measures be accompanied by an increase in wages...

Investor's Europe table with columns for Frankfurt DAX, London FTSE 100 Index, Paris CAC 40, and various market indices with their respective values and changes.

Very briefly: Dassault Aviation of France said net profit rose to 171.2 million francs (\$30.4 million) in the first half, after 111.1 million francs a year ago. Commerzbank AG said it plans to issue certificates of deposit for the first time to major investors...

Lufthansa Sees Need for More Capital

FRANKFURT — Jürgen Weber, chief executive of Lufthansa AG, said in an interview that the company needed to raise capital over the next year as a key element in its restructuring...

million Deutsche marks (\$244.3 million) and has set a target of cutting the deficit by half in 1993. Mr. Weber, speaking late Monday, said it was not possible to make an earnings forecast for 1994 because of severe competition in international air travel.

FUNDS: Americans Profiting on Foreign Investments

Continued from Page 11 total foreign-oriented mutual fund assets grew by 35 percent. Despite the growth, assets in foreign-oriented funds represent only one-tenth of all assets held in mutual funds by U.S. investors...

Livak, executive vice president of marketing, said the flow of international investment had been driven by market forces: Foreign companies and governments offer high yields to investors to compete for cash against, say, U.S. Treasury bonds or U.S. corporate debt...

There's not a fear of investing in international stocks like there might have been five years ago, he said. "Now it's a realistic alternative for the American investor."

COOPERATE: France and Germany Hide Cracks

Continued from Page 11 map out a position for excluding agriculture from the Uruguay Round of global trade negotiations in order to conclude the round by a Dec. 15 deadline.

That leaves both sides following a policy of cautious, gradual interest-rate reductions, hoping they will spark a recovery before financial markets lose patience and attack their currencies again, said Charles Wyplosz, an economics professor at the Insead business school, near Paris.

Officials in Brussels are skeptical of efforts to coordinate economic policies. France is easing its budget policy temporarily to offset the recession, a classic response to the business cycle, said one commission official, while Bonn needs to achieve deep structural changes in welfare benefits, work time and pay to effectively lower living standards in the West to a level that unified Germany can support.

IFI Istituto Finanziario Industriale. Società per Azioni. Corporate Offices: 25, via Marcano, Turin, Italy. Capital Stock Lire 123,500,000,000 fully paid. Resolutions of Shareholder's Meeting.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED. A large section containing various real estate listings, advertisements, and classified notices across multiple columns.

كسوة من الأصل

NYSE

Tables include the market's closing prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

Symbol	Price	Change	Volume
IBM	115.00	+0.25	1,200,000
MSFT	45.00	+0.10	800,000
ORCL	35.00	+0.15	600,000
INTL	25.00	+0.05	400,000
GOOG	15.00	+0.20	300,000
AMZN	10.00	+0.10	200,000
EBAY	8.00	+0.05	150,000
YHOO	7.00	+0.05	100,000
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Continued on Page 15

صحة الامم

010

Japan Bank Readies Auction of Plum Hawaii Hotel

By James Sterngold
New York Times Service

TOKYO—At the peak of Japan's property-buying binge a few years ago, a little-known company, Azabu Building Co., paid outrageous prices for real estate around the globe.

Now, in a potent symbol of the severity of the financial hangover afflicting Japan's property and banking industries, Azabu's main lender has said it will auction one of the company's plum properties on Hawaii and accept what will likely be a huge loss.

Mitsui Trust & Banking Co., which poured billions of dollars into ill-conceived property loans during the 1980s, said it had filed legal papers in preparation for the auction of the Waikiki Hyatt Regency.

The bank seized the hotel after Azabu was unable to maintain its payments on a crushing debt burden said to total about \$7.15 billion, a third of which is reportedly owed to Mitsui Trust.

was worth \$660 million, but property experts in Tokyo expect it to fetch a fraction of that.

Yoshiaki Koshimura, a spokesman for the selling bank, said no date had been set for the auction. But he hinted that more might be coming by pointing out that the bank had seized control of several other hotels on Hawaii that Azabu Building purchased, including the Mami Marriott.

"This is not the end of Azabu's problems by any means," said Alicia Ogawa, an analyst in Tokyo with Salomon Brothers. "Mitsui Trust also still has some pretty horrifying problems to deal with."

The auction is resulting from a surprisingly public feud between Mitsui Trust and Azabu's flamboyant chief, Kitaro Watanabe. Mr. Watanabe once tried to greenmail an auto parts concern, Kotio Manufacturing Co., by purchasing a large block of its stock and then demanding the company buy him out at an exorbitant sum.

When he was spurned, he recruited T. Boone Pickens, the Texas oil and gas man

and self-proclaimed friendly investor, in an attempt to put more pressure on Koto. That failed, but it did offer the spectacle of Mr. Pickens being shouted down by Japanese gangsters at Koto's annual meeting in 1990 as he sought to demand that his rights as a shareholder be respected.

The proposed sale of the Hawaiian hotel is also a belated acknowledgment that both the Japanese banks and the speculators who fed the real estate boom during the 1980s are going to have to face up to what will likely be billions of dollars in losses.

Japanese banks had steadfastly stood by the property investors, restructuring their loans and in many instances reducing the interest rates to zero in a desperate effort to wait out the plunge in land prices in Japan and abroad.

The hope was that with patience, the banks would be able to avoid unpleasant write-offs. The significance of Mitsui Trust's announcement is that it shows the pain has simply grown too great.

rebounding after losing more than 50 percent of their value over the last four years. There is little prospect of recovering much of the money spent overseas because in many instances the Japanese investors overpaid. The burden on banks from bad property loans has become a significant drag on the Japanese economy.

Azabu Building was the creation of Mr. Watanabe, who rose from obscurity to run a profitable auto dealership. He parlayed that business into a thriving real estate empire during the 1980s, riding the crest of one of the most excessive speculative binges in history.

Fueled by a flood of bank loans, Mr. Watanabe and a number of other entrepreneurs put together multibillion-dollar portfolios of properties in Japan, Europe and the United States.

The Japanese properties ranged from the Tiffany Building and the new Regent Hotel in Manhattan to the Pebble Beach Golf Club in California and more than half of the luxury hotel rooms on Hawaii.

Finally, soaring interest rates in Japan in 1990, a plunging stock market and a slide in real-estate prices took their toll. Azabu halted interest payments on its debt in 1991, and early last year Mitsui Trust sent over seven executives to operate the company.

The cooperation ended with a startling board-room ambush last March, when Mr. Watanabe used his control of the company's shares to oust the Mitsui Trust officials.

The heart of the clash was reportedly Mr. Watanabe's refusal to sell the Waikiki Hyatt Regency and some other properties at fire-sale prices. That simply prompted Mitsui Trust to begin the process of seizing control of assets it held as collateral.

The firms only underscored the deep trouble in which Mitsui Trust finds itself. Its loans to Azabu represent about one-third of its shareholders' equity, and on top of that it has lent more than \$1 billion more to other deeply troubled property companies.

Exchange	Index	Tuesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	8,253.45	8,159.63	+1.15
Singapore	Straits Times	2,051.47	2,046.57	+0.24
Sydney	All Ordinaries	2,028.00	2,039.80	-0.59
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	20,137.30	20,378.64	-1.18
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	906.71	885.15	+1.18
Bangkok	SET	1,101.96	1,123.74	-1.94
Seoul	Composite Stock	723.57	722.09	+0.20
Taipei	Weighted Price	3,942.25	3,885.86	+1.46
Manila	Composite	2,096.85	2,026.53	+3.47
Jakarta	Stock Index	443.87	440.41	+0.78
New Zealand	NZSE-40	2,039.78	2,010.09	+1.48
Bombay	National Index	1,300.90	1,295.40	+0.42

An Upbeat Murdoch Maps Out Growth

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
ADELAIDE, Australia — Rupert Murdoch, chairman of News Corp., predicted Tuesday that the company would show about a 20 percent rise in operating profit in first-quarter results due to be released next month.

He also said the company planned to issue a new class of shares that would enable it to link up with other telecommunications companies without diluting existing shareholdings. The shares will be issued in a bonus issue or as a conversion of some existing shares.

Mr. Murdoch also called this recent investment in STAR TV of Hong Kong a "risky" move that could pay large dividends. But he said he expected STAR to show a loss ranging from \$50 million to \$100 million in the next two years.

Still, Mr. Murdoch said of the investment: "I think it is a huge opportunity and it may very well develop into one of the biggest things we have. But I don't think it is going to be all plain sailing by any means."

Looking at News Corp. worldwide, Mr. Murdoch told shareholders at the annual general meeting here that the global media giant would "show a satisfactory result" in the current financial year.

Mr. Murdoch said the four engines of profit growth would be the Twentieth Century Fox film unit, the European satellite broadcaster BSkyB, Fox Television and Hasper-Collins, the publisher.

He predicted that BSkyB would show a profit of £180 million (\$276 million) in the current financial year, and that TV Guide magazine in the United States would show profit between \$180 million and \$190 million.

Twentieth Century Fox will lift its annual production about 25 to 30 films within a few years, he noted. "Certainly, it will have a very profitable year this year," he said.

Mr. Murdoch said the new class of shares would enable the company to form strategic alliances with world telecommunications groups. He declined to name any potential

partners and said no talks were under way. News Corp. had profit of 978.5 million dollars (\$645 million) in the year that ended June 30, up 84.5 percent from a year earlier.

Notwithstanding News Corp.'s push into electronic media, Mr. Murdoch said he remained firmly committed to newspapers despite the recent sale of 34.5 percent of the highly profitable South China Morning Post.

He said readership in two of the company's British newspapers, the Times and the Sun, had improved by 400,000 and 100,000, respectively, in recent months after price cuts.

Land Prices Plunging In Guangdong Province

HONG KONG — Land prices have fallen sharply in booming Guangdong Province because of the nationwide austerity program, with values down as much as 70 percent some less-popular areas, the China News Service said Tuesday.

Deputy Prime Minister Zhu Rongji targeted the property market when he launched his drive in July to cool the overheating economy by tightening credit.

Prices in some Guangdong cities, such as Huizhou and Danzhou, have dropped from 50 percent to 70 percent, the China News Service said.

The report said that the price drop had been less severe in the more attractive cities. In Zhuhai, Panyu, Zhongshan and Dongguan

prices fell between 10 percent and 20 percent. These cities are popular with Hong Kong and Taiwan businesses that have moved their factories to China to cut costs.

■ GDP Seen Surging Ahead
Chinese economists meeting Tuesday predicted that the economy would grow by 13.5 percent this year despite government efforts to cool off the economy. The Associated Press reported from Beijing.

Gross domestic product rose 12.8 percent last year. But government measures will take hold next year and result in "moderate high-speed growth" of 10 percent in 1994, predicted the economists from the State Statistical Bureau and Chinese Academy of Social Sciences.

- Very briefly:**
- The Philippines government said it planned to sell 4.9 percent of Philippine Airlines to the airline's employees.
 - Japan has edged out Hong Kong as China's largest trade partner in the first nine months of 1993.
 - Sun Hung Kai Properties, one of Hong Kong's largest real-estate companies, will sell \$250 million in five-year Eurobonds.
 - Yamaha Motor Co. of Japan said it would launch a new motorcycle production joint venture in China with China Nanfang Aviation Equipment Co. The venture will be capitalized at \$52 million.
 - J.R. Simplot Co., a U.S. maker of French fries, will open a plant in China to supply 10,000 tons of French fries a year to McDonald's restaurants in China, the official China Daily reported.
 - Cartier, the French luxury goods maker, has opened its first China outlet in Shanghai.
 - Nippon Steel Corp., the world's largest steelmaker, said it planned to ask its 37,000 employees, including management, to accept lower pay in return for two extra days off a month beginning in November.

Honda and Isuzu Expand Product-Sharing Efforts

TOKYO — Honda Motor Co. and Isuzu Motors Ltd. said Tuesday they would expand their product-sharing efforts to help boost sales and cut costs.

Isuzu, a troubled affiliate of General Motors Corp. that decided last year to stop making passenger cars, will market one of Honda's Japanese-made Accord passenger car models under its own nameplate at a rate of 4,000 units a year.

Honda also will supply Isuzu with a version of its Domani passenger car for sale through its Thai sales channel. Isuzu hopes to sell about 2,000 of the cars each year.

In return, Isuzu will supply Honda with 4,000 units a year of one of its recreational vehicles for sale in Japan. Honda does not make its own recreational vehicles.

Arrangements like the one between Isuzu and Honda are growing in Japan as beleaguered car-makers scramble to offset a fall in earnings caused by the soaring yen and weak demand for cars in the domestic and overseas markets.

Nissan Motor Co. has agreed to swap vehicles with Mazda Motor Corp. and to sell vans to Fuji Heavy Industries Ltd. Nissan has an agreement to sell small buses to Isuzu.

MULTIMEDIA: Zooming In

Continued from Page 11
or magazine. Episodes include segments on mountain biking, sea kayaking and family camping — topics drawn from material that has appeared in the magazine.

These days, however, the hottest expansion areas for magazines are on-line services and CD-ROM technology. Through on-line services, subscribers can use their personal computers to read text, ask questions and express opinions.

The service becomes an electronic bulletin board for the magazine and its readers. Time magazine and Kiplinger's Personal Finance magazine can hold computer conversations with subscribers.

After the first three weeks of its link with America Online, a nationwide computer network, Time found that the service had been used 126,563 times. While some users wrote letters to the editor or sent messages to writers, others browsed through the full text of the magazine on their PC screens.

"People write two- or three-paragraph notes, saying things like 'I really disagree with your story' or 'Why haven't you done such-and-such a story,'" said Walter Isaacson, an assistant managing editor at Time.

Kiplinger's Personal Finance magazine has been offered on-line through Prodigy Services for two years. The service allows readers to ask questions on personal finance.

"We feel there is a promotional benefit to being on a service like this," said Knight Kiplinger, editor-in-chief and president of the magazine. He added, "We are expanding readership."

CD-ROM technology, in which text, photographs, sound and moving video images are stored on compact disks, also has appeal for magazines, especially as more people buy the equipment to use it.

Last year, Newsweek introduced a quarterly CD-ROM. The most recent contains two Newsweek covers — one on the environment and one on baseball — that run 10 to 15 minutes each as narrative documentaries.

Richard Smith, president and editor-in-chief of Newsweek, said a subscription for four CD-ROMs costs just less than \$100. The magazine is testing prices in the \$50 range for individual CD-ROMs.

Whether the multimedia technology involves on-line services or CD-ROMs, magazines are still testing the waters of its use.

"There should be a healthy degree of skepticism about how quickly some of these things take hold," said Curt Viebranz, president of Time Inc.'s new multimedia division.

United States
Beer Steerlts
1st Quarter 1992
Revenue 771.16
Net Inc. 10.81
Per Share 0.33

2nd Quarter 1992
Revenue 822.82
Net Inc. 14.30
Per Share 0.51

3rd Quarter 1992
Revenue 843.89
Net Inc. 14.30
Per Share 0.52

4th Quarter 1992
Revenue 843.89
Net Inc. 14.30
Per Share 0.52

1st Quarter 1993
Revenue 843.89
Net Inc. 14.30
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SPORTS

Europe's Night for Climactic Matches

The Associated Press

LONDON — Backs are to the wall. Almost every goal will be crucial. Europe's World Cup qualifying tournament climaxes Wednesday with 11 matches, each instrumental in determining which teams go to the 1994 finals in the United States.

England midfielder David Platt spoke not only for his team but for a half-dozen others when he said: "If this game doesn't go right, we'd be looking for a miracle."

England and the Netherlands each have 11 points in Group 2, three points behind Norway. The top two teams from each of Europe's six groups qualify for the finals.

Norway needs only to win or draw in Poland to gain its first berth in the finals since 1938. England and the Netherlands each have one match remaining after Wednesday's, but the loser will need a major upset by a third team to have a chance. A draw would favor England, because it could then pile on the goals in its final match at hapless San Marino to finish with a better goal differential.

Switzerland, Ireland, Denmark, Belgium, France and Sweden can secure berths Wednesday. Greece and Russia have already qualified from Group 5, and Germany is assured a berth as the defending champion.

England's manager, Graham Taylor, has gambled with his lineup once again by making five changes to the team that beat Poland, 3-0, at Wembley last month.

Three of the changes were necessitated by injuries and a one-match suspension to midfielder Paul Gascoigne. His surprise replacement is Carlton Palmer, who is having a sub-par season with league team Sheffield Wednesday.

A second surprise was that potent scorer Ian Wright, thought to be fully recovered from a knee injury, was named as a substitute while his Arsenal teammate, Paul Merson, will start.

Merson will partner Alan Shearer, making his first appearance after a severe knee injury in December. He comes back in

time to replace Les Ferdinand, who is out with a hamstring ailment.

The Dutch manager, Dick Advocaat, has injury problems of his own, including a long-term ankle problem that has superstar Marco van Basten on the sideline.

France will qualify from Group 6 with a victory over last-place Israel, or if Bulgaria loses at home in Austria.

The other match in that group has Finland at Sweden. Sweden, one point behind France, will be missing several key players, including injured midfielder Jonas Thern, suspended defender Patrik Andersson and striker Tomas Brodin, who ruled himself out because he said he was out of shape.

Still, Sweden is a heavy favorite to win; that, coupled with a Bulgarian loss or draw, would secure a finals berth.

The debate over whether to play for a tie will determine Spain's strategy in Ireland in Group 3. Coach Javier Clemente is thought to be considering a defensive alignment to provoke a draw, then hope

his team can beat Denmark at home in its final match next month.

"I don't mind Clemente as a man — I get along with him quite well — but if he wants to play silly bugs and not announce his team until late, then I'll do the same," said Ireland's manager, Jack Charlton, whose team can clinch its berth with a victory. "I want a celebratin tomorrow night and I want all dnuths out of the way. We've played 10 games already, so why wait any longer to get the party started?"

Should Spain lose, it will be eliminated if Denmark wins at home against Northern Ireland to secure the group's other spot.

In Group 1, the leader, Switzerland, gains a berth if it wins at third-place Portugal, while injury-plagued Italy, in second place, needs to win at home against Scotland to position itself for its showdown against Portugal in Milan on Nov. 17.

Belgium needs only to win or draw at second-place Romania to win Group 4, while fourth-place Wales faces a must-win situation at home against Cyprus.

Heavy Security Set For Match in Paris

The Associated Press

PARIS — Authorities, worried by threats of terrorism and possible disruptions by neo-Nazi hooligans, are implementing unprecedented security precautions for France's World Cup qualifier Wednesday night against Israel.

About 1,100 policemen and gendarmes, including a bomb squad, will be deployed in and around the Parc des Princes stadium.

The match has been classified by police as "very high risk."

In addition to longstanding concerns about terrorist attacks on Israeli athletes, fears of possible violence Wednesday have been heightened because of plans by a militant Jewish youth organization, Betar, to mobilize outside the stadium and confront the neo-Nazis who have been regular fixtures at recent Parc des Princes matches.

England in Peril

International Herald Tribune

ROTTERDAM — It will be a climactic evening of World Cup qualifying. In France, in Ireland, in Belgium, soccer followers feel in their bones that the hour has come for their teams to reach the promised land, the 1994 finals in the United States. Italy, Denmark, Sweden and Switzerland are high on hope.

Yet, when 28 national European teams take the field Wednesday, one match in which the outcome is less predictable, will draw a television audience in the millions. The volatile encounter between the Netherlands and England here in Rotterdam will be telecast live in no fewer than 31 countries. It will even be screened in the United States, on cable TV.

Americans, not least American Airlines, which chose England to fly its flag of sponsorship, had visions of a wave of British cousins crossing the Atlantic as tourists. Nostalgia, too, plays a part: Some Americans who know their soccer history regard England as the mother nation of the sport; they cannot imagine the event without the old dame.

Well, they just might have to. For though the present Dutch team is of a paler shade than the full-bloom Orange of the 1970s and 1980s, Wednesday could very well become the night the Dutch dethrone England.

The audience, for a start, will be overwhelmingly Dutch. Rotterdam's Feyenoord Stadium has space for 48,000 spectators; more than 150,000 Dutch fans applied for tickets. When all was done, just 5,000 seats were reserved for visitors from England. Fair enough. That is what home advantage is all about. But sadly, inescapably, the arena will harbor another 700 men we hope will be inactive.

They are the riot police brought in to show hooligans, from either nation, what lies in wait for troublemakers. Already the ticketless are gathering and the portents are menacing. World Cup security officers from the United States are here to monitor that as well. And, I rather suspect, the entertainment on the field might also have a brutal edge.

England's attack will be led by Alan Shearer, a 23-year-old who positively relishes the cut, thrust and bumping physical combat. Just restored to soccer after a nine-month rehabilitation from a torn cruciate ligament in his right knee, Shearer knows no fear, mental or physical.

He has played a mere five matches at the pace and ferocity of English league soccer, yet his presence puts backbone into older, more worldly-wise players around him. He sports a black eye, courtesy of a stray elbow during a bruising cup tie a week ago.

"I take it as a compliment that people expect me to score goals," says Shearer. "Nobody needs to tell us that either we get a point or two or there's no World Cup for England."

At Noordwijk on the coast north of Amsterdam, John De Wolf lies in wait for Shearer. De Wolf is built like a wrestler, sports a piratical beard and is unremitting in the buffeting he intends to hand out. Add him to the pragmatism of Jan Wouters, a much smaller athlete but one whose elbow cracked the cheekbone of England play-maker Paul Gascoigne when the two teams drew, 2-2, at Wembley last April, and you can almost feel the rough edges awaiting Wednesday.

Gascoigne, as it happens, has canceled himself out of this rematch. His flair for creativity is too often destroyed by his wild indiscretions, and two yellow cards for willful and reckless fouls took him out of this decisive night. Silly, stupid, uncontrolled and now absent.

But ENGLAND AT LEAST has its one other overseas performer, David Platt, as a leader. Platt, in resplendent form now that he has moved from Juventus to Sampdoria in Italy, is better used as a midfielder than industry who strikes for goals when least expected. For reasons best known to England's manager, Graham Taylor, Platt will be asked to share the attacking duties with Shearer, Ian Wright, England's other main front-runner, is fit but will be kept in reserve.

"The place for Ian Wright is beside me on the bench," Taylor said Tuesday. "He is fit, so don't underestimate the bench. He's already exploded once from the bench against Poland."

Taylor fools mainly himself. The suspicion is that he cannot fathom why Wright, who scores spectacularly in more matches than for his club, Arsenal, has hit the target only once in 14 matches for England.

But Taylor's suggestion that his forward, the fastest in English football, can explode as a match winner out of inertia, pre-supposes that the Dutch will allow it. Their manager, Dick Advocaat, a master at talking down his side's prospects, a purveyor of professional pessimism, has up his sleeve a defender named Ulrich Van Gobbel.

Van Gobbel is as fast as Wright. The Feyenoord defender clocked 10.4 seconds in out-running the Netherlands' Olympic sprinter, Nellie Kooman, at a recent exhibition race. He, too, is on the bench; he, too, has explosive potential.

Taylor's rationale bespeaks a manager on the brink. His whole philosophy in recent months has been to stabilize his team, to talk the necessity of uniting the players, to rail against media articles suggesting he does not know his own mind. Now, a month after England recaptured some credence by defeating Poland, 3-0, the team is shaken up again. There are five changes, not all of them forced by injury.

Taylor turned on one young reporter who questioned his lineup Tuesday and railed: "Come on! Raise yourself! Look for a win! Your long face worries me — don't effing well worry the rest of the country."

Perhaps it was a glimpse of the hullyday that goes on between coach and players in the dressing room. Perhaps it was the exposed raw nerve of an international manager who senses his Waterloo might come in Rotterdam.

In Noordwijk, his adversary, the "Little General" Advocaat, likely heard of Taylor's purple rage and must feel the world turning orange.

Rob Hughes

Oilers Fall Apart, Bills Win by 28

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ORCHARD PARK, New York — The Buffalo Bills picked up against the Houston Oilers where they left off last January.

Except that, this time, they didn't fall behind by 32 points before winning.

With Jim Kelly throwing for three touchdowns and Thurman Thomas rushing for 90 yards in the first half alone, the Bills beat the Oilers, 35-7, Monday night in a replay of their memorable playoff game 10 months ago. Then, the Bills forged the biggest comeback in National Football League history, erasing a 35-3 third-quarter deficit to win, 41-38, in overtime.

This time, Buffalo used a 21-point second quarter to break a 7-7 tie and Houston turned the ball over seven times, continuing the horrific slide that started in the game Jan. 3.

"It was an awful looking mess out there," said the Oilers' coach, Jack Pardee, who already slinky job security wasn't helped. "We turned it over every way possible. We couldn't stop them defensively. We stunk up the place."

Buffalo got 28 of its points in the first half. Its four offensive touchdowns in 30 minutes was one more than it had produced in its previous three games.

"The way we played today is an indication we can score some points," said Andre Reed, who caught two of Kelly's TD passes.

But it was also an indication of the Oilers' futility. They have lost three straight and are 1-4. The Bills, by contrast, are 4-1 and tied with Miami for first in the AFC East.

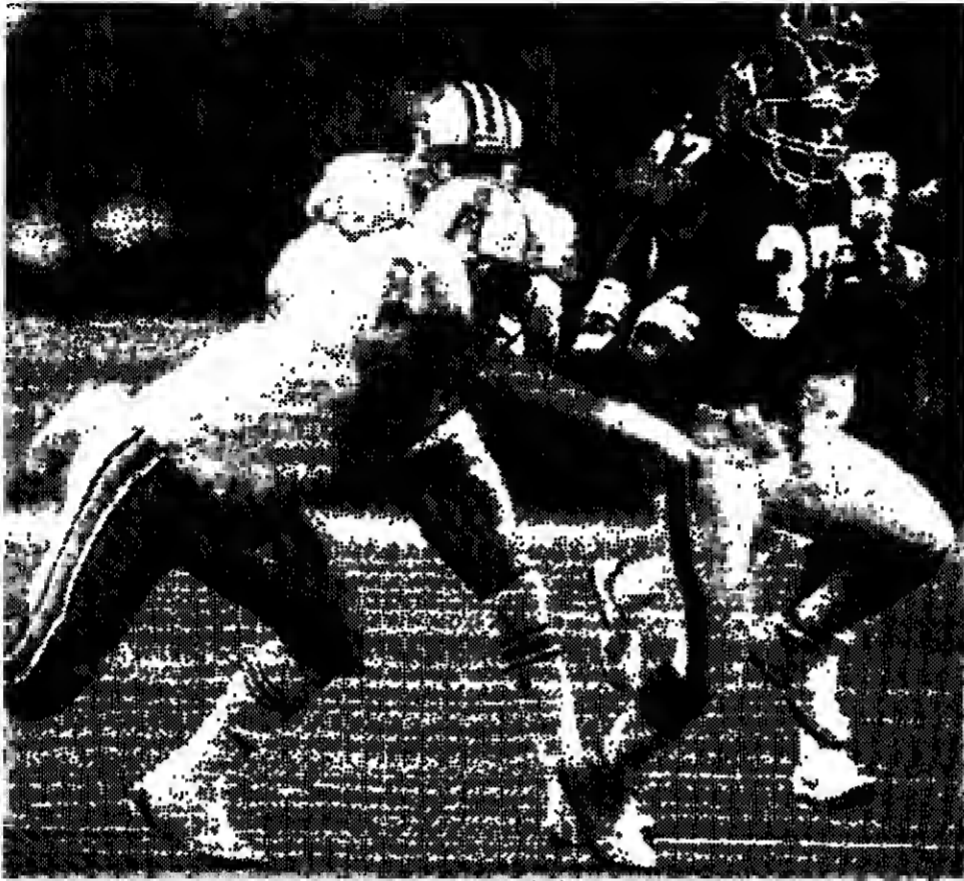
The Oilers, who had a week off to tend to their slide, continued instead to fall apart. On one series, just before the final Buffalo touchdown on Kenneth Davis' 3-yard run in the fourth quarter, the Oilers were called for pass interference, then had 12 men on the field on two consecutive plays and had to call time out so they would not be caught with 12 men on the field a third straight down.

On offense, the Oilers fumbled three times and allowed four sacks. Warren Moon, before he was benched in the third quarter, threw three interceptions, giving him 11 in five games.

Magnetic-resonance-imaging tests showed that Dan Marino's right Achilles tendon was ruptured, meaning the Miami Dolphins' quarterback will not play again this season. Marino underwent surgery Monday and will need four to six months to rehabilitate. According to Don Shula, the team's coach, doctors said Marino should recover completely.

Scott Mitchell, 25, is the only other quarterback on the 53-man roster. Doug Pederson on the practice squad will be activated and the team is looking for a veteran backup.

Drew Bledsoe, the New England Patriots' rookie quarterback, has a sprained left knee, tests showed, but not as severe as originally believed. No timetable has been set for Bledsoe's recovery, but the Patriots said it was highly unlikely Bledsoe will play Sunday against the Oilers. (AP, NYT)



Cornerback Nate Odomes taking off with one of the four interceptions the Bills had in the game.

Barkley Told To Ease Up In Training

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PHOENIX — Charles Barkley, the Phoenix Suns' All-Star forward who collapsed during a training camp wind sprint, has returned to the team with strings attached.

He cannot overexert himself in any of the drills or scrimmages and will be monitored closely.

A battery of tests exposed a probable "thickening" disk in Barkley's L-5 vertebra, due to years of wear and tear.

Although Barkley said he was convinced he will need back surgery someday, it has been ruled out for the time being and his doctor's recommendation is this: lighten up.

"If all he needed was rest, he could've told me before he fell," said the Suns' coach, Paul Westphal, said Monday, laughing. "He didn't have to go through all of this. I guess he wanted to get in before the new health care kicked in."

Barkley, who plans to play two more seasons, said the team's physician, Richard Emerson, had approved his plan to put off an operation until retirement.

"I don't think I could take a year out of my life, not at 30," Barkley said. "I look at how it affected Larry Bird, who's a friend of mine, and I can't close it like that."

Bird had back surgery in June 1991, and his production for the Boston Celtics dropped sharply the final year of his career.

Westphal said it was frightening to see Barkley "come in" Saturday night. "You don't like to see the strongest guy in the gym fall down and say his legs aren't working," he said. "From now on, we'll have to watch him, and he has to listen to his body."

Neurological specialists have recommended a series of exercises. After an exhausting session, Barkley did not pick up a basketball or even run across a street over the summer — and he paid for it.

"Looking back on it, he was trying to do too much too soon," Westphal said. (NYT, AP)

Seles' Attacker: Obsessed With 'Stefanie'

Reuters

HAMBURG — Gunter Parche, the East German who stabbed tennis star Monica Seles with a kitchen knife at a tournament here in April, did so because he was in love with her rival, Steffi Graf, he said as his trial opened Tuesday.

Parche, 39, said he attacked Seles because she had replaced Graf at the top of women's world rankings.

Graf "has the nicest legs of all the tennis players," Parche told the court, adding that "she has eyes like diamonds."

"The charge" of grievous bodily harm "against me is completely correct," he said. "I only wanted to hurt Monica Seles. In no way did I want to hurt her badly or kill her.

"I did it because I could not bear it that Monica Seles had driven Stefanie Graf away from the No. 1 one spot in the rankings."

Parche said he had written four or five anonymous letters a year to Graf and once sent her 300 marks (\$188) in a letter to buy a necklace.

The trial, adjourned after five hours, continues on Wednesday.

Parche jumped from the stands and stabbed Seles during a quarter-final match April 30. He was arrested at court-side.

Parche, a lathe operator who lives in Thuringia, described himself as a man who had had no interest in tennis until he saw Graf on a television program in 1985.

But, he said, his fascination her

grew to the point that, when she lost a tournament to Seles in Berlin in 1990, "it was as if an earthquake took place inside of me."

At one point, he rebuked Judge Elke Boss. "You always call her Steffi, her name is Stefanie," he said.

Parche said he had intended to stab Seles in the arm but stabbed her in the back because she was leaning forward on the chair and he was unable to reach her arms.

Gorman, captain since 1986, left the U.S. team after defeated the Bahamas last month. The 5-0 victory sent the U.S. team to the world group.

Pairings for the 1994 Davis Cup will be announced next week in London. (AP, NYT)

selected ahead of two candidates with cup experience: Stan Smith, the USTA's director of coaching, and Brad Gilbert, a five-year cup veteran now ranked 34th in the world.

The most controversial candidate for the post, John McEnroe, removed himself from contention last week, citing "personal considerations." But he indicated that he might be available to play doubles next year.

DENNIS THE MENACE



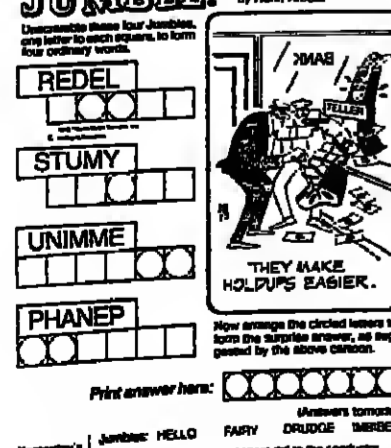
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CALVIN AND HOBBES



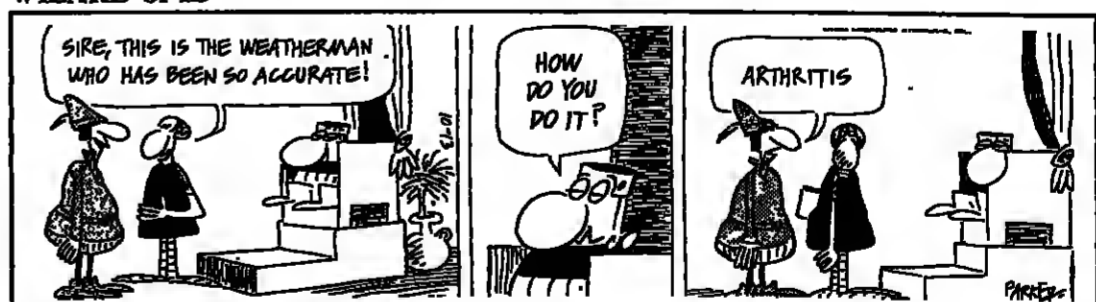
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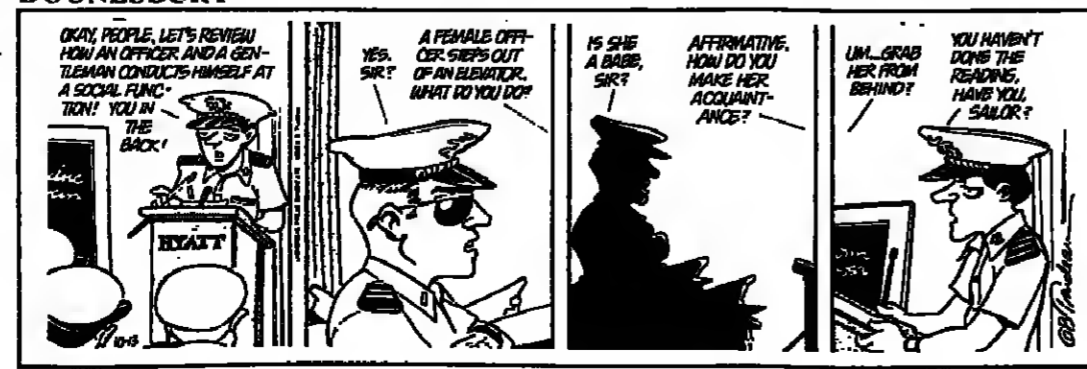
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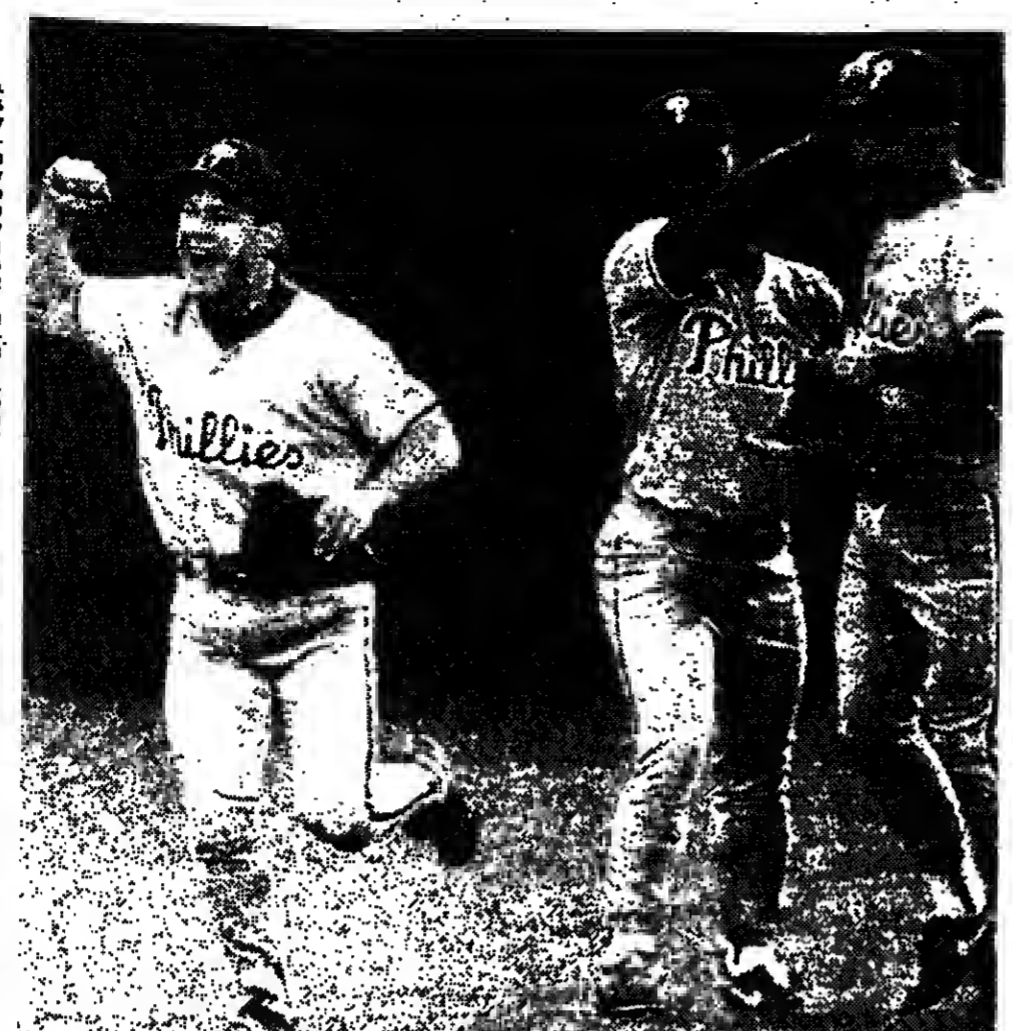


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SPORTS

NL Series, Game 5

Statistical table for NL Series Game 5, listing player names and statistics such as AB, R, H, E, etc.



Lenny Dykstra, left, who had homered in the top of the 10th, left Atlanta smoldering as teammates Mitch Tompson, center, and Jim Eusearchi celebrated the last out of the Phillies' 3-2 triumph.

Bumbling but Incredible Phillies Now Have Braves on Ropes in NL

By Claire Smith
ATLANTA — Only time will tell if destiny is in the air for the Philadelphia Phillies. There is surely a sense of déjà vu, however. For the second time in a topsy-turvy, four-of-seven-game National League championship series against Atlanta, the Phillies sunk to the depths when Mitch Williams blew a ninth-inning lead. Thanks in part to his wild way of trying to save games. Thanks in part to an error by defensive replacement Kim Batiste.

Anti-Baseball, Phils' Style, Stuns Braves

By Thomas Boswell
ATLANTA — The faces of the Atlanta Braves were a study worthy of an oil painter. How else would you capture the rich play of emotions that completed in their expressions after their second one-run defeat within 24 hours?

No Blues for Sox in Sweet Home Chicago

By William Gildea
CHICAGO — The Chicago White Sox might be on the verge of elimination from the American League's championship series, down three games to two, but they insisted that they had the Toronto Blue Jays where they wanted them: in frigid Comiskey Park with two hot pitchers ready to steal the pennant for the Windy City.



Roberto Alomar misjudged a ball in the fourth; it became a run.

SCOREBOARD

Scoreboard section containing NFL Standings, American Conference, National Conference, and various sports results.

Scoreboard section containing Basketball, Hockey, and Baseball results, including Eastern and Western Conference standings.

Continuation of the 'No Blues for Sox in Sweet Home Chicago' article, discussing the White Sox's performance and the challenges they face.

Advertisement for International Classified, listing various travel and service agencies such as Belgravia, Orchids, Mercedes, Aristocats, Belle Epoch, Kings, and others.

Advertisement for the International Herald Tribune, featuring the headline 'Herald Tribune Living in the U.S.?' and contact information for subscriptions.

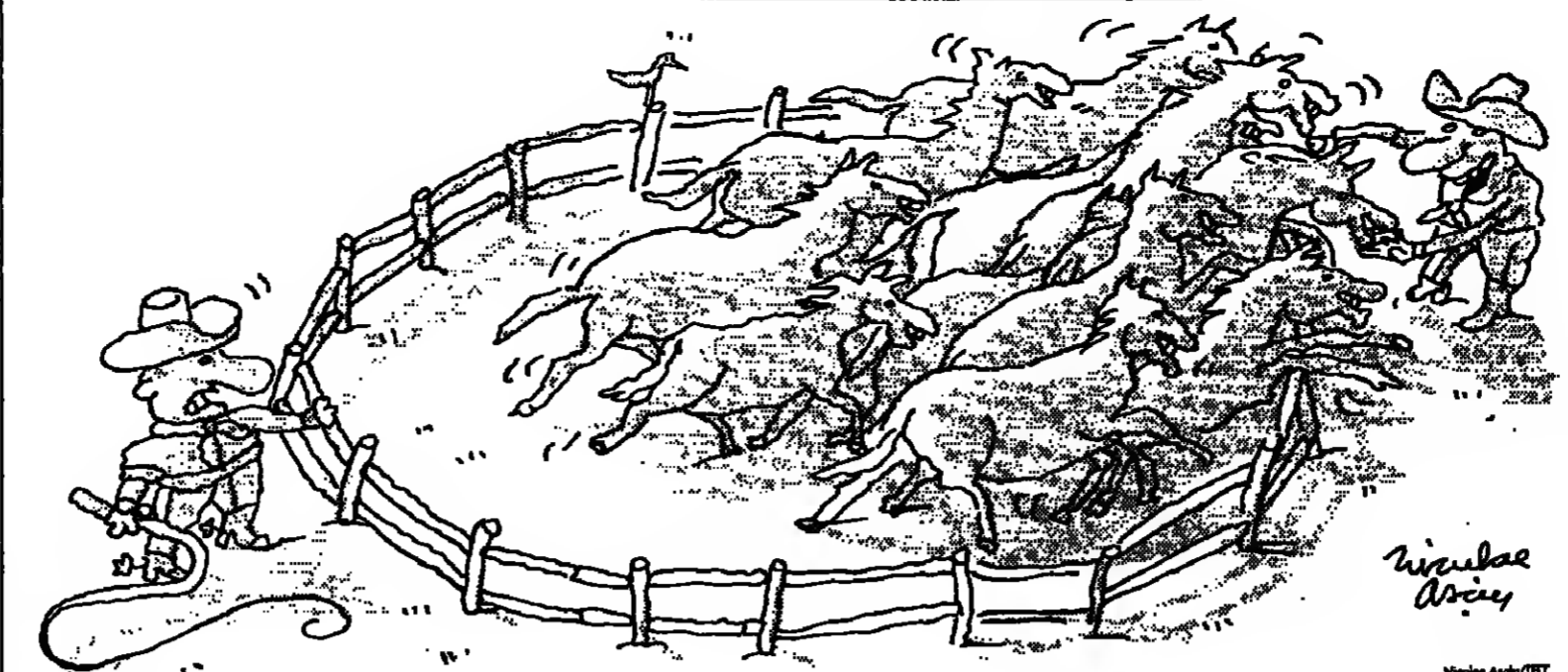
OBSERVER

Bad Presidential Habits

By Russell Baker
NEW YORK—Although President Clinton has always invited us to think of him as the Jack Kennedy of the 1990s generation, the more I watch him the more he reminds me of Lyndon Johnson. Physically he is a big man, like Johnson, with bad eating habits, like Johnson, and is a prodigious energy burner, like Johnson.

Johnson, like Clinton, was minutely informed on the tiniest point of the smallest piece of legislation and could talk about it until you screamed for mercy. Like Johnson, Clinton is a product of segregation-cursed Southern politics where a man with the slightest liberal temperament, especially on the race issue, had to be as cunning and often as unscrupulous as a Borgias to survive.

Like Johnson, Clinton is concerned chiefly with using his office to improve the domestic state of the Union. Kennedy, by contrast, was so absorbed in foreign policy that he seemed to have no domestic policy at all until Martin Luther King and the civil rights movement provoked his splendid, but belated, federal interventions on behalf of racial equality.



The New Age Touch in Bronco Busting

By Dirk Johnson
NEW YORK Times Service
GREYBULL, Wyoming—At high noon in a crook of the Bighorn Mountains, the sorrel-janded nervous inside the corral as a lanky cowboy moved in to start breaking the colt—a practice as old as the Old West.

Not everybody is eager to see the old rituals vanish. The gentler method of breaking horses has raised the eyebrows of some crusty ranchers, who say it sounds more befitting a New Age flower child than a snuff-chewing cowboy.

The new method is still not as common as the old style, but has grown mightily in recent years, said Dave Pauli, a director of the Humane Society in the Northern Rockies.

Others have dubbed him "the horse's lawyer." "I wasn't out for fame or fortune," Dorrance said. "My wife and I just like to get outside, be around the animals, where life is real."

PEOPLE

Thurn and Taxis Sale Begins With a Bang

The sale of family treasures of Princess Gloria von Thurn und Taxis began with a flourish at the medieval family castle in Regensburg in Bavaria on Tuesday, with buyers eagerly bidding on the first day of the nine-day sale.

The actress Kathleen Turner is giving directing a try.

Some advice from Betty Friedman: Live life to the fullest, no matter what your age. "Denial of age is lethal," the feminist author said in an interview with Glamour magazine.

WEATHER

Weather forecast tables for Europe, North America, Middle East, and Oceania, including high/low temperatures and precipitation chances.

WEATHER

Weather forecast tables for Asia, Africa, and Latin America, including high/low temperatures and precipitation chances.

CROSSWORD

Crossword puzzle grid with clues for Across and Down words. Includes a 'Solution to Puzzle of Oct. 12' at the bottom.

CROSSWORD

Crossword puzzle grid with clues for Across and Down words. Includes a 'Solution to Puzzle of Oct. 12' at the bottom.

Large advertisement for AT&T Access Numbers. Features the headline 'I wonder if the little guy had fun today?' and a list of international access numbers for various countries.

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